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Part One
Pages 1-8

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WITH DYNAMITE AND GUNS

MEN KILLED, MINE BUILDINGS BURNED AT LEADVILLE.

A Desperate Attack Made by the Striking Miners—Two of Their Number Dead and One Fatally Injured—A Fireman Shot by the Rioters—The Militia of the State Called Out by the Governor—The Cause of the Trouble.

LEADVILLE, Col., Sept. 21.—The striking miners, driven to desperation by hunger and the apparent hopelessness of their contest with their employers, attacked the defenders of the mines early this morning with dynamite and guns. The result is the burning of the shafthouse and other buildings at Coronado, the killing of three men, and the mortal wounding of two.

The Dead.

The dead are:

BENSON, JAMES, a striker; killed at Coronado.
O'KEEFE, JERRY, a fireman; shot by the Coronado rioters.
WEIR, BERRY, a striker; shot at Coronado.

The Wounded.

The wounded are:

HIGGINS, WILL, a striker; mortally wounded.
MAHONEY, JERRY, a miner; caught between the ranks of the opposing parties at Emmett and seriously hurt.

The Attack on the Coronado.

The locked-out miners, about fifty in number, who have been threatening the peace for two months, attacked the Coronado Mine with dynamite and guns at 1 o'clock this morning, arousing the city, and throwing its inhabitants into a panic. Heavy explosions aroused sleepers in the eastern portion of the city at the hour named. The mine was guarded by twenty special police behind stout barricades. The explosions were followed by many rifle shots from the vicinity of the barricade surrounding the mine. The shooting lasted about ten minutes, but for some time was followed by scattered firing.

The attacking party, by the use of dynamite bombs, burned the Coronado shafthouse and tried to kill the men, but they were driven away with two of their members killed and one seriously injured.

The Fire Department and the local militia companies were hastily called out, and hurried to the assistance of the miners and their defenders. They found the works at the mine in a blaze, and when they attempted to turn on the water to fight the flames, they were ordered to desist by the attacking party. Finally they succeeded in making connection with other hydrants and getting a stream on the flames.

The most atrocious crime committed during this lawless attack was the shooting of Jerry O'Keefe, who is now dead, and who was doing his duty as a fireman. Despite the efforts of the Fire Department, the flames consumed four dwelling houses, as well as the Coronado shafthouse and outbuildings.

Attack on Other Mines.

But the work of the strikers was not confined to the Coronado Mine. A lawless mob gathered around the Emett a little while after the attack was made on the Coronado, but the men at the Emmett were ready for the attack, and when the crowd appeared they fired such a volley of bullets into them that the strikers had to retreat. Not one of either party was killed, but Jerry Mahoney, a miner living near the Ressurrection, who happened to be coming along the road at the time, walked between the strikers and the men on the inside, and with the first volley was shot and seriously injured.

At the El Paso, also, the men were attacked by strikers, but they left the shafthouse and sought cover under bushes close by. Here they were awaiting the attack of the strikers, but the latter did not come near the property, contenting themselves with firing about a hundred shots into the shafthouse.

Armed men also prowled around the Ram Mine at about the same time and fired several shots into the shafthouse, but did not come close enough to throw dynamite bombs and fire the buildings. A great quantity of giant powder was burned outside the fence of the Emmett Mine, but no harm was done by it. This powder was brought to blow up the Emmett shafthouse, but the resistance made to the attack by the men on the inside foiled the strikers' plans, and, fearing being caught with the powder on their persons, they burned it.

Victims of the Riot.

No one is able to identify either Benson or Weir, their names being known by letters in their pockets. William Higgins, who was mortally wounded in the affair, has four bullet wounds in his right arm, and one in his stomach, which, Dr. Jesnotte says, will prevent his recovery. Higgins is not more than twenty years of age.

Jerry Mahoney is not dead, but the doctors say he cannot live. Mahoney is not a striker, although he is a union miner. He was working a lease with two others, and they were with him when he was shot, but none of the men knew they had walked into a death trap until Mahoney was pierced by a bullet and fell from his horse. None of the men killed had a family. O'Keefe was a single man, as is Mahoney, and it is believed that Benson and Weir were also single.

Waiting for the Militia.

By 10 o'clock this morning all was quiet here, succeeding the terrible events of the early morning. The streets are thronged, however, but there are no new outrages. It is at this hour charged that the lawlessness last night was due to a mob of strikers, principally from Coeur d'Alene, who have long been breeding trouble in Leadville, and who, seeing that the strike was nearing an end, were determined to make a final stroke. This assertion is largely made by the peaceable miners of the camp. Early last night there was every evidence that the strike was broken.

The arrival of the militia is anxiously awaited, despite the apparent calm. The local companies have been sent to the hills, and armed citizens are patrolling the streets. The City Council met this morning, and decided to aid the State officers in apprehending the rioters.

Cause of the Trouble.

The miners were organized recently by the Western Federation of Miners, and almost every mine worker was in the union when their demands were made. The miners ask $3 a day for all classes of workmen, including surface and underground men. The employers declared at the beginning of the trouble that they were willing to continue paying the wages which had prevailed in Leadville to that time. Under that scale, surface workers were paid only $2.50, and practically the only change the union proposes is the advance of the wages of this class of men to $3.

The mine owners have refused to listen to any proposition from the employes. They have insisted that the Governor, the courts, and the newspapers are with the miners, and it would be impossible for them to manage their own property if they made any concessions. The courts say they are powerless, unless the Sheriff brings offenders within their jurisdiction. The mine owners insist that the Sheriff holds the key to the situation, and is in league with the strikers.

DENVER, Sept. 21.—At the request of Sheriff Newman of Leadville, Gov. McIntire at 2:30 this morning orderd out nearly the entire militia force of the State to quell the riot in Leadville. These companies are the Denver City Troope, Capt. Parkhill; Chaffee Light Artillery, Major Kincaid; Company B, First Infantry, Capt. Gill; Company E, First Infantry, Capt. Look; Company K, First Infantry, Capt. Heinig; Company B, Second Infantry, Pueblo; Company C, Capt. Barnum; Company E, Leadville, Capt. Goddard; Company F, Leadville, Capt. Lasell, and Company G, Leadville, Capt. Sewall. If necessary six more companies of infantry are available.

ORIGIN OF THE STRIKE.

The Mines Involved and Men Interested—The Union's Strength.

The mines involved in the Leadville strike are the Bon Air, Maid of Erin, Gray Eagle and Pocahontas Consolidated, Star Lease, Gazelle, Ibex, Bison, Stag, Iroquois, Union Leasing, Coronado, Little Ellen, Houghton, Leadville Tunneling and Draining, Boreel, Small Hopes Consolidated, Marion, Estrella, Morning Star, Evening Star, Ward Consolidated, Mahala, Bohn, New-England, Chrysolite, Carleton, Yak, Turbot, May Leasing, and Last Chip. All of them are within the town limits of Leadville, and the majority of them employ from 120 to 200 men each. The miners' union, the Western Federation of Miners, began to show its strength early in June, when its delegates persuaded the miners to make the demand mentioned above.

The Emmet Shaft and the Marion Mine, adjoining the Coronado Company's property, where the rioting is reported as fiercest, are owned and operated by the Small Hopes Consolidated Company, which, with the Boreel Company, has offices at 1 Broadway. James G. Blaine, at the time he ran for the Presidency of the United States, was a large owner of Small Hopes stock. Charles A. Cameron is the New-York manager of the company and Seeley W. Mudd is in charge of the mines. Mr. Mudd wired to Mr. Cameron early yesterday that there was hot fighting around the mines, but that none of his men was hurt.

The fight between the union miners and the men who are working in their places has been anticipated for some weeks, and the mine owners nearly a month ago appealed to the Governor to call out the State troops for their protection.

When the men first made their demand for the increased pay the mine owners held a meeting to receive a delegation from the federation. The federation demanded a three-dollar rate for shaft men and surface men alike, and insisted that no miner be discharged without its sanction. The owners declined to accede to the terms and the men quit work on June 19.

The Welden Mine, which was among those shut down, went into the hands of a receiver. Without labor the mine made water so fast that the stockholders were threatened with the total loss of their holdings. Appeal was made to the United States District Court, and Judge Owers ordered the receiver, W. H. Griffith, to put men to work at the rate of pay demanded by the federation, rather than suffer the ruin of the mine. The decision emboldened the strikers and put another obstacle in the way of a peaceful solution of the difficulty.

The Coronado Mine owners decided to start work with non-union men at $2.50 a day. The Small Hopes Company and the other owners came to an understanding that, for the salvation of their properties, they must follow suit. A few days ago the Coronado fortified its shaft by a big stockade fence, put armed men on guard, and started work. The Emmet shaft was working with non-union men at the pumps, and the erection of a stockade around the claim was begun. It was the starting of those mines with non-union men that precipitated the riot of yesterday.

The News Reporter, the official organ of the federation, in its issue of Sept. 5, the last received in this city, says editorially:

"We are heartily in sympathy with the principle of good wages and short working hours; but we are emphatically opposed to the present strike being continued longer, because it cannot possibly accomplish anything."

The Smith and Moffat mines—the Penrose and the Maid of Erin—"pulled" their pumps and abandoned their properties until the troubles are over. The district shut down by the strike produced over $15,000,000 worth of silver during the half year preceding the strike. A few of the New-York capitalists who are interested in the Leadville mines are John E. Searles, J. P. Morgan & Co., Guggenheimer & Sons, H. R. Lounsbury, Lee Von Rosenberg, O. P. Posey, President Hyde of the Equitable Insurance Company, J. W. Sevenoaks, and David J. Seligman.

An Erie Railway Surgeon Hurt.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The annual meeting of the Erie Railway Surgeons began at the Hotel Waldemere, Lakewood, to-day. Before the meeting was called to order Dr. John L. Eddy of Olean, President of the association, was injured by a fall through an unprotected elevator shaft, and the Vice President, Dr. W. J. Kelly of Galion, Ohio, was compelled to preside.

Ex-Senator Sawyer's Birthday.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 21.—Ex-Senator Philetus Sawyer of Oshkosh will celebrate his eightieth birthday to-morrow. Many of the most prominent business men and politicians of Wisconsin will visit him. It will probably be the best representative Wisconsin reception ever held in the Badger State. Nearly every society in the city will march to the residence in the evening, and the employes of a number of factories will do likewise.

George F. Tyler Seriously Ill.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 21.—George F. Tyler is seriously ill, and this evening he was taken from his cottage to be conveyed to his home in Philadelphia. He was very critically ill a year ago, but had quite recovered. The members of his family now fear the worst.

Burglars Rob D. C. N. Collins.

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 21.—The residence of D. C. N. Collins, 574 Avenue E, was entered by burglars yesterday morning and considerable booty taken. Two gold watches, $200 in money, and a large quantity of silverware were taken.

GAVE LODGING TO A LEPER

MAN FROM BRAZIL HOUSED IN BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Affected by the Disease in the Spotted and the Nodular Varieties—Sat on the Steps as Dr. O. H. Holder Chanced to Pass—He Saw the Stranger's Peculiar Appearance and Diagnosed the Case—Sent to North Brother Island.

What appears to be a case of leprosy was found in Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

Owing to the repulsive nature of the disease the authorities at the Bellevue Hospital and at the Willard Parker Detention Hospital were averse to talking about the case, notwithstanding the fact that leprosy is not generally considered by medical authorities as a contagious disease. The physicians at Bellevue Hospital were rather undecided at first as to just what to do for the reason that leprosy is not a common ailment in public hospitals.

A stranger, rather seedy in appearance, applied at Bellevue Hospital for lodging last Saturday evening. He was sent to the lodging rooms, in the east wing of the main building. He remained there Saturday night and Sunday night. Nobody paid particular attention to him until yesterday morning, when he was noticed sitting on the steps leading to the public dispensary.

Dr. O. H. Holder, attached to the dispensary staff, saw something peculiar about the man. There were nodular appearances about the cheekbones. The eyelids had that thickened appearance described in medical works as symptoms of lepra, and Dr. Holder pronounced it a case of leprosy. Other doctors at Bellevue Hospital agreed in the diagnosis.

The patient gave his name as Frederick Fleming, a German. He said he was a baker, and that he had been in this country about two years. He had been in Brazil, he said, for seventeen years, and it was there that he had contracted the disease, from which he had been suffering for ten years.

Fleming was removed to the Willard Parker Hospital and later in the day was sent to the North Brother Island, where he will join the four who have been isolated for some time as sufferers from the same disease.

In medical science there are two kinds of leprosy—the tubercular and the anaesthetic. The former is characterized by a thickening of the skin with indurations or a nodular condition of the skin. These nodules and indurations may, and in most cases will, ulcerate, and these ulcerations are apt to prove obdurate or hard to heal.

The anaesthetic form is characterized by the bleaching of the skin in spots and atrophy of the muscles. The muscles lose the sense of feeling, and if one should stick a pin in the back of the patient's hand, between the bones, there would not be the slightest feeling.

The patient who was discovered by accident yesterday seems to have developed symptoms of both stages of leprosy. There was a white patch of skin on the left forearm. There was the thickening of the skin over the cheek bones, with the nodules both in the cheeks and the eyelids. On the left leg was another patch of white skin, and the disease had begun to affect the toes.

Dr. George B. Fowler of the Board of Health said last night that this was no doubt a clear case of leprosy, but he said that there was no cause for alarm, no more than there would be from a case of eczema. Dr. Fowler said he had asked President Cleveland to recommend in his last message a bill, setting apart certain lands for these isolated people, so that they might have some comforts. The request was not noticed, he said, and lepers are still held prisoners, with but little chance for exercise, and are compelled to wait for death to relieve them from their present condition.

DUEL THAT WAS NOT FOUGHT.

Hoboken Fire Laddies Were to Have Faced Each Other with Hose Pipes.

A crowd of 2,500 persons, woefully disappointed but jolly all the same, assembled in Union Hill, N. J., at 9 o'clock last night to see the great water duel which was to have taken place between two Union Hill citizens.

The show was to have been given by William Necker, an undertaker, and James Worth, a shoe dealer, neighbors in Bergenline Avenue. Both are members of the Columbia Hose Company, Worth being its assistant engineer.

Worth has been a member of the company for some time, but he has never yet attended one of the company's "washes." He has the reputation of being something of a dude, and the boys said he would not turn out on one of these occasions for fear of the ducking which is usually administered to first attendants.

For this reason while he was going home last Tuesday night with some friends from a meeting some one turned a hose on him.

He thought Necker was the instigator of this, and promptly challenged him to a washing match.

"I'll put up $25 and a supper for the crowd," he said, "if you'll meet me with a hose."

"Good," said Necker.

The terms were speedily arranged. The men were to appear in ordinary attire, stand thirty feet apart, and, armed with a two-inch hose, squirt water at each other until one or the other got enough.

The man who cried enough first was to forfeit the money, and the supper was to be provided in advance.

Martin Filon was named as referee, James Wallace as umpire, and Philip Diehmer held the stakes and ordered the supper.

Long before 9 o'clock a big crowd assembled in an open field near Broadway and Fifth Street, and the hose wagon arrived.

It had been rumored during the day that Worth would not appear. Necker was on hand, smiling and happy. The crowd waited until 9:30.

By that time Worth had not arrived, and men were yelling "Fake!" "No go!" "Worth's a quitter!"

Diehmer then declared Necker the winner and handed to him the $25.

Then the boys of the hose company adjourned to Filon's hotel and ate the supper.

No Dividend on Biscuit Declared.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The Directors of the New-York Biscuit Company held a meeting to-day. The dividend on Biscuit was not declared. The Directors did not vote on the question, the matter being ignored. The floating debt is being rapidly reduced, and the company makes a favorable business showing.

JOHN BARDSLEY PARDONED.

The Defaulting ex-Treasurer of Philadelphia a Free Man Once More.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 21.—The Governor has pardoned John Bardsley, the ex-City Treasurer of Philadelphia, who was sentenced July 2, 1891, to fifteen years' imprisonment for embezzling the city funds.

Bardsley confessed having loaned public money, speculating with it and receiving interest on the money in his care as City Treasurer of Philadelphia. The amount of his embezzlement was estimated, at the time of his sentence, as $553,835.

It is given out that the Governor's action was based entirely on Bardsley's ill health and the fact that last week he had a stroke of paralysis; but it is believed throughout the State that a promise was made to Bardsley, or at least implied, at the time he received his sentence, that he should be liberated when the Republican Party should again obtain control of the State administration, Gov. Pattison being in office when Bardsley's crimes were unearthed.

Bardsley's pardon was recommended by United States Senator Quay and was favored by the Senator's followers throughout the State. It was not opposed by any faction of the Republican Party of the State; but it was a fact that in Philadelphia the element known as the anti-combine, through its leaders in the different wards, was active in securing signatures to the petitions with which Gov. Hastings and the Pardon Board have been inundated for nearly a year.

The impression, therefore, is that Senator Quay acted in pursuance of a promise to Bardsley, although no one has said that he personally was a party to it. The story is current that since the Senatorial investigating committee was appointed to inquire into the governmental affairs of Philadelphia Bardsley has frequently given pointers to the committee, and intimations have been thrown out to the effect that if he were out of jail he would be in a position to furnish valuable information that would materially aid the investigation. As the investigation was started with a view to aiding the Quay, or anti-combine, faction, Bardsley's willingness to help it along is understood to have been the means which at first interested Senator Quay in the movement to effect the ex-City Treasurer's release from the penitentiary.

Bardsley's knowledge of past events and secret schemes that have been consummated in the city's councils and other departments of the Municipal Government, it is said, would establish connecting links between occurrences of his time and those of to-day. It is these connections that the Senatorial committee and the anti-combine, or Quay, leaders are groping for.

Another reason for the anti-combine's efforts in behalf of the convict official is found in the fact that David Martin, the leader of the administration wing of the party, deserted Bardsley in his extremity. As there are thousands of citizens who sympathize with the ex-Treasurer, the anti-combiners expect to capture their votes and influence them in their battle against their factional foes.

DIED IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.

After an Attempt to Murder His Only Daughter.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 21.—James Forsythe, a member of the hardware firm of Forsythe & Bell of this city, died suddenly this morning in the State Hospital for the Insane at Morris Plains. He was taken to the institution yesterday, after attempting to murder his daughter. Mr. Forsythe had two daughters, Jean and Sara. He became interested in the hardware firm and did a prosperous business. His eldest daughter, Jean, married Dr. Edwin Debaun, a practicing physician here. She died last June, and her death had a disastrous effect on her husband and father. Dr. Debaun became despondent and moody and was advised to go abroad, where he now is. Mr. Forsythe became insane.

He was in the habit of wandering about the streets and stopping people and inquiring if they knew where Jean was. He had a wide circle of friends, and much sympathy was felt for him, as he was in a badly disordered state mentally. His daughter Sara resisted the advice of friends to have her father restrained. She cared for him and was constantly guarding him.

Yesterday morning the neighbors heard screams coming from the house on Pennington Avenue occupied by the Forsythes, and some of them burst open the door. They found the father and daughter struggling at the head of the stairs. The father had a big carving knife and had his daughter thrown across the banister and was trying to throw her to the floor below. After a fierce struggle Forsythe was secured. When his fit of violence left him he said his daughter Sara had poisoned Jean and caused her death and he wanted to avenge his eldest daughter's death. Later in the day he was transferred to Morris Plains. Miss Forsythe says that before help arrived her father tried to cut her throat with the knife. She and a friend who was in the house at the time are prostrated.

Overturned on a Tally-ho.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 21.—Several members of the Grau Opera Company engaged a tally-ho yesterday to ride to Minnehaha Falls. The vehicle was overturned in a sandy road and all the occupants were badly shaken up. Four were seriously hurt. Miss Blanche Vanolan sustained a bad cut over her eye and her nose was disfigured. Miss Verona Miller suffered a contusion of the hip. Miss Cora Chapman's ankle was badly sprained. Frank Pruette was caught under the tally-ho and seriously injured.

Puffed to Twice His Normal Size.

RACINE, Wis., Sept. 21.—A six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Barrows, when running down a hill, fell upon a stubble and the sharp points entered his left side, penetrating the lung. The air from the lung got under the skin, and the entire body is now puffed to twice its normal size. The boy is still alive, and there are hopes for his recovery.

Carpet Mills Running on Full Time.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 21.—After a shut-down in the worsted department for three weeks, the extensive carpet mills of Smith & Sons resumed work on full time this morning. They had not been closed altogether, but 700 operators were out of employment. Altogether, 3,000 persons are employed in the mills.

Mr. Whitney at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 21.—William C. Whitney is the guest here of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Townsend, for a few days.

Long Island Railroad.
The Fall and Winter Time Table will take effect Wednesday, Sept. 23.—Adv.

FOR A DAY OF PRAYER

CHICAGO MINISTERS ALARMED AT THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

They Appoint Oct. 8 as a Day for Fasting and an Appeal for the Allaying of Passion—All Christian Citizens, Regardless of Denomination or Political Affinity, Asked to Join in Seeking Forgiveness for National Iniquity.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—At a meeting of ministers to-day, presided over by D. L. Moody, the following call was issued:

"To the Christian Citizens of the United States: We, in common with a large number of our fellow-citizens of every religious and political creed, believe that our Nation is in the throes of a great conflict, portending the most serious consequences unless there be a merciful interposition of the Divine Hand.

"We believe this to be true independently of any settlement of the present Presidential contest one way or another. On the one hand, that mysterious factor known as 'public confidence' is declining, as illustrated by the depression in both financial and industrial circles, while on the other hand political, class, and even sectional feeling is running unusually high and likely to become intenser as the day of election draws near.

"Not only is it true that questions requiring the most careful and dispassionate consideration are very likely to be determined in many instances in the heat of passion, but after their determination the results may prove baneful over a wide surface and for a lengthened period. We would not view the situation, perplexing and foreboding as it is, outside of its relations to the mind of God.

"We therefore affectionately invite and earnestly urge our Christian fellow-citizens throughout the length and breadth of our land, irrespective of denominational or political affiliations, to join with us in observing Thursday, Oct. 8, as a day of fasting, confession, and prayer to Almighty God that He will allay passion and restrain evil among us; that He will strengthen faith and inspire hope; that He will impart wisdom and bestow patience, and that He will forgive our iniquities as a Nation and grant us His salvation.

PULPIT IDEAS OF POPOCRATS.

Orange Clergymen Ask Congregations to Condemn Silver Craze.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 21.—The Rev. Charles Townsend, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, the oldest and largest house of worship in the Oranges, took occasion yesterday in his sermon to tell his congregation what he thought of the Popocrats.

He made a plea to his hearers to treat the credit of their country as they would their own, and, as Christians, to refrain from the repudiation of the honest debts of their Government. He said it was now proposed to auction off the fair name and financial honor of our country to silver mine owners at 50 cents on a dollar. He hoped the sound business men and church members of the land would protest against this policy for the violation of contracts by the Government, which, if pursued by any Christian in his private affairs, Bryan, as a Presbyterian elder, would be obliged to condemn in the session of the Church. He condemned in strong words the efforts being made to array the masses against the classes, and said it was a crime to propose to cut our dollar in half.

The Rev. Dr. James T. Dickinson, in his sermon at the North Orange Baptist Church, last night, arraigned Bryan, without mentioning his name, for stirring up sectional and class hatred.

THOUGHT TO BE A SUICIDE.

Disappearance of a Sick Man Who Left Blood and a Razor Behind.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Sept. 21.—William Cashman, thirty-two years old, of 38 Farnance Street, is supposed to have committed suicide this morning when deranged with fever.

He was taken ill Friday, probably of typhoid fever, was confined at home and attended by his wife. His wife arose after midnight to give medicine, found the patient all right, and returned to her room. A few hours later she returned to her husband's room and found his pillows saturated with blood, a blood-stained razor near, and her husband gone. Traces of blood led to the door.

The man was in his night robe. Search has failed to locate him, and it is believed he went to the river a short distance away. The police medical examiners are searching for him.

A Prediction as to South Dakota.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Ex-Congressman Coffeen of Wyoming brought solace to the Democratic headquarters to-day by the reports of his stumping tour in South Dakota. He predicted that Bryan would carry the State by a large majority. Private advices, however, show that the free-silver sentiment in Deadwood, Leadville, Custer, and Rapid City is not what it was three months ago, and that while the sound-money Democrats may not be so numerous as to cut much figure in the election, they number, as in other States, the best men in the old party. Nor do the miners of the Black Hills grow enthusiastic over free silver. There is no reason why they should; they mine gold. The silver sentiment chiefly exists in the sparsely settled agricultural section in the eastern portion of the State.

Impure Water Causes Typhoid.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Impure city water is responsible for many cases of typhoid fever, and the fear of the officials is that it will be difficult to prevent the spread of the disease. Secretary Reilly of the Health Commission regards the situation as most serious, and predicts an epidemic unless citizens are more careful of the use of the water. Thus far in September there have been 64 deaths from typhoid, and there are said to be over 600 cases of the disease in this city. The typhoid fever death rate shows that there were at least 600 cases last month.

Col. Waring Rents His Cottage.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 21.—Col. Waring, New-York Street Cleaning Commissioner, has rented his Newport cottage for a term of years. He evidently expects to reside indefinitely in New-York.

NATIONAL BANK WRECKERS.

Arrest of a New-Orleans Lawyer for Complicity with a Bookkeeper.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—Joseph N. Wolfson, one of the most prominent members of the local bar, was arrested this afternoon by the United States Marshal for complicity in the Union National Bank swindle. Mr. Wolfson is a man of large means, and ranks among the most prominent of the lawyers of New-Orleans. He was National Secretary of the League of Commercial Lawyers last year. He is charged with operating on the outside, in conjunction with Bookkeeper Frank Leef, who was arrested last week.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 21.—Francis Coffin, who was convicted a year ago of complicity in the wrecking of the Indianapolis National Bank, but who has been out on bond, pending an appeal to the Supereme Court that proved futile, arrived here on a train from the East early this morning, surrendering himself to Marshal Hawkins, and was hustled away to the Northern Prison, at Michigan City, at 7 o'clock, to serve his sentence of eight years. There had been some speculation as to whether Coffin would appear, and his long-continued absence caused much comment, as this was the day appointed for his appearance. Coffin is very downcast. On the first trial he was given ten years, and was taken to prison. He wore the stripes two hours, and was then released on a supersedeas. After the second conviction his friends made a vain appeal to the President.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 21.—When the United States District Court convened this morning Assistant District Attorney Mackey moved the trial of John James Bush, cashier of the late Elmira National Bank, who is charged with irregularities connected with the failure of the bank. The prisoner's counsel entered a plea of not guilty, but stated that it was possible that the plea of not guilty would be withdrawn and a plea of guilty entered. A demurrer to the indictment was filed.

In the course of the argument on the demurrer officers of the court brought in a huge box filled with the defunct bank's certificates and reports. Eight of the thirteen indictments charge Bush with unlawfully certifying to checks. The punishment for this offense is a fine of $5,000 or five years' imprisonment, or both. Three of the indictments charge him with willful misappropriation. The punishment for this offense is a fine of $5,000, or five or ten years' imprisonment, left to the discretion of the court.

At the conclusion of the argument on the demurrer, Judge Coxe adjourned the hearing until to-morrow morning. It is quite probable that the case will go over the term.

KENTUCKY TOLLGATES BROKEN

All But Five of Those in Washington County Destroyed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ky., Sept. 21.—The free-turnpike mob destroyed five tollgates Saturday night and three last night. These two raids leave only five gates standing in Washington County, the raiders having destroyed forty-three in all.

Saturday night the mob rode up to the Tick Creek pike gate while it was guarded by twelve men. The leader of the mob was ordered to take his men away or go to jail. The mob then leveled shotguns at the guards and forced them to surrender. The mob forced the guards to cut the gate down, and drove them back to town.

Two of the raiders, Joe Settles and Charles Miller, were in court to-day on the charge of destroying tollgates, but nothing could be proved against them and they were discharged.

With Great-grandchildren over Fifty.

DENISON, Texas, Sept. 21.—Sally Alberson, aged 115 years, died near Colbert yesterday. She was the wife of Chief Alberson, who was in the Creek War with Gen. Jackson in 1812. She was the oldest person in the Nation, and has great-grandchildren, who have passed the half-century mile post.

Train Wreckers Unsuccessful.

GRAYLING, Mich., Sept. 21.—A southbound passenger train on the Michigan Central Railroad was derailed three miles south of here this morning by train wreckers. No one was injured. The wreckers had chopped off the ties and pried in the rails. Three men were arrested on suspicion.

Hanged Himself in His Barn.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Sept. 21.—Early this morning James Egan of the town of Shields, five miles northwest of here, hanged himself in his barn. The low price of grain worried him to such an extent that it is thought he was insane at the time he committed suicide.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for generally cloudy weather, growing cooler to-night, with southwesterly winds shifting to northerly.

The barometer had fallen last night from the Mississippi eastward to the Atlantic coast and over the Rio Grande Valley and north of Montana; it had risen from Texas and the Indian Territory northward over the Dakotas and over the northern portions of the upper lake region, and was highest in North Dakota and lowest over the lower St. Lawrence Valley.

The temperature was lower in the Northwest and in Tennessee and in the Gulf States, but it had been slightly warmer on the Atlantic coast and from the lower lake region southwestward to Northern Texas.

Cloudiness generally prevailed over the districts east of the Mississippi, and local showers were reported from the Southern States and northern portions of the lake region. Severe thunderstorms occurred in the afternoon in Southern Colorado.

The indications for to-day are that the weather will be fair and cool in the Northwest, upper Mississippi Valley, and upper lake region. Showers will probably continue in the Southern States and threatening weather along the Atlantic coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	78	52	55
6 A. M.	77	54	55
9 A. M.	81	56	64
12 M.	95	61	66
4 P. M.	96	64	68
6 P. M.	94	64	66
9 P. M.	85	62	64
12 P. M.	82	60	64

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	62.75
Weather Bureau	58.00
Corresponding date 1895	66.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	65.00

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 12, Column 3.

WROTE IT ALL BY HIMSELF

THACHER SAYS NOBODY HELPED HIM WITH HIS LETTER.

Senator Hill, Report Has It, Thinks the Gubernatorial Candidate Might Better Have Taken Somebody's Advice—There Are Certain Passages in the Thacher Letter Which Do Not Suit Him—Justice Herrick Feels the Same Way.

ALBANY, Sept. 21.—"I wrote that letter myself, and will stand by the utterances in it," said John Boyd Thacher to-day, speaking of his open letter to Elliot F. Danforth published this morning.

Defining his position on the platform of the Buffalo Democratic State Convention, he said:

"It's wrong to say I have declared for gold. I did not declare for gold. There is a vast difference. The Indianapolis people declared for gold. They are the people who are flopping. The Saratoga June Convention and myself favored bimetallism."

"International?"

"Yes, international bimetallism."

"I don't care four cents about being elected Governor," said Mr. Thacher, speaking with great vehemence. "I want to be right in this matter," he declared earnestly.

Mr. Thacher was asked if Senator Hill had anything to do with the writing of his letter, and replied:

"No human being on God's footstool knew anything about that letter except John Boyd Thacher."

It is understood that both Senator Hill and Justice Herrick are provoked with Mr. Thacher at his hasty action in giving out the letter. There are certain passages in the letter which did not suit these statesmen. It is said, though, that the original draft of the letter was considerably stronger than the revised copy. In the original draft, according to report, Mr. Thacher declared unequivocally for gold.

Senator Hill declined to be interviewed concerning the Thacher letter, but his friends say that if he should say what he thinks Mr. Thacher's ears would tingle.

Mr. Thacher remained at his office in this city for a brief time to-day, and then returned to his country residence at Altamont.

TILLMAN ON THACHER'S LETTER.

The "Pitchfork" Senator Does Not Like the Situation in New-York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Senator "Pitchfork" Tillman of South Carolina, who, after encountering an unsavory salutation from the Democrats of Berks County, Penn., is now here to arrange for further speaking assignments, was quite voluble at Popocratic headquarters to-day on the subject of John Body Thacher's letter.

He charged that Cleveland and Hill had entered into a conspiracy to sell out the National ticket in New-York in order that Hill might retain control of the State Legislature and the State patronage, but just exactly where the President came in on this arrangement, or what purpose he could have to serve in entering into any such scheme, Mr. Tillman declined to explain. To all questions on this point he replied only by an additional volley of invective.

Senator Stewart of Nevada was the only man who paid any serious attention to the South Carolinian's utterances. The two retired to a corner and "swapped" experiences and expletives for nearly twenty minutes. Stewart coincided with Tillman in saying that an independent silver ticket ought to be put up in New-York, but neither of them suggested how this was to be brought about in the existing circumstances.

They united, however, in the expression of their opinion that unless this was done New-York would be lost to Bryan, in which view they found no difficulty in obtaining concurrence.

What to do with Tillman is one of the problems which the Popocratic Committee finds it very hard to solve. He insists upon taking the stump for Bryan and free silver, but wherever he goes the coarseness of his diatribes brings back an echo to the committee, intimating that his speeches have done immeasureably more harm than good to the cause. Stewart, in a lesser degree, is also an embarrassment. He desires, too, to have speaking assignments, but he simply develops into an intolerable bore, with a set of stock phrases about "goldbugs" and "Lombard Street shylocks," which are only a little more tedious than Mr. Bryan's "played-out" platitudes, and the committee sends him to the wayside stations, where he can do slight harm and no good.

Tillman, however, is becoming a serious menace, and in the absence of Chairman Jones in Chicago the other members of the Executive Committee are absolutely at a loss how to dispose of him.

MR. DANFORTH DISAPPOINTED.

Had Hoped Mr. Thacher Would Indorse Platform and Ticket.

The letter of John Boyd Thacher, the nominee of the Buffalo Convention for Governor, in which he declares that he is as firm a gold-standard man now as he was in June, but would support Bryan and Sewall, was not what Chairman Elliot Danforth of the Democratic State Committee had been expecting. He was a little disappointed, he said, that Mr. Thacher had not indorsed the entire action of the Chicago Convention.

Chairman Danforth received a copy of the letter from Mr. Thacher in his morning's mail yesterday and read it with interest.

"What do you think of it?" a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked him.

Mr. Danforth smiled faintly and said: "I had hoped Mr. Thacher would see his way clear to go the whole thing. Mr. Thacher is a man of high character, and his utterances will be taken as the expression of an honest man. He does not need a platform on which to stand so much as some men."

"Do you construe his letter to mean that the campaign will be made on State issues alone so far as he is concerned?"

"No. He has declared that he will support the Chicago nominees, and as he has done that the fight will naturally bring in the National questions. The campaign to be made by the State Committee will be made along both National and State issues. We shall do our best to give the

Electoral vote of the State to Bryan and Sewall and to elect Mr. Thacher."

"Will you not find some embarrassment in making a joint fight for a gold man who opposes the Chicago platform and for Bryan and Sewall, who stand upon that platform, for free silver?"

Again Mr. Danforth smiled and said: "I had hoped Mr. Thacher would indorse both platform and candidates. Still, there are many Democrats in the State who are for sound money who will give their best support to Mr. Thacher."

"Do you expect the sound-money Democrats at their Brooklyn Convention to indorse Mr. Thacher?"

"I do not care to say that I think they will do that; still I believe there will be delegates in that convention who will favor such action."

E-Senator Creamer's Views.

Ex-Senator Thomas J. Creamer was on Lower Broadway when a reporter for THE TIMES asked him what he thought of Mr. Thacher's letter. Mr. Creamer also smiled. In a moment he said: "It seems to me that some one might work out a paraphrase of Lincoln's remark about 'fooling some of the people all the time' on this situation.

"You may keep some gold men on a silver platform some of the time, and you may keep some silver men on a gold platform some of the time, but you can't keep a gold man on a silver platform all the time."

His Name a Platform, Mr. Acer Says.

Frank A. Acer, who was with Chairman Danforth at Albany Sunday, and who indorses Bryan, Sewall, and Thacher, was asked what he thought of the letter.

"For publication?" he asked.

"Certainly," said the reporter for THE TIMES.

"I think it is the utterance of an honest man," said Mr. Acer. "Mr. Thacher is a man who needs no platform built for him to stand on. His name is a platform in itself. I think the points he makes against the Raines bill and Republican extravagance ought to have been emphasized more at the Buffalo Convention. Some competent man should have made a speech, attacking these things, as Mr. Thacher did."

TIGER GROWLS AT THACHER.

The Nominee's Letter of Acceptance Stirs Up Discontent.

John Boyd Thacher's letter of acceptance acted like a wet blanket on Tammany yesterday. The braves said in the Wigwam, where there were three committee meetings during the day and evening, that a "gold brick" had been bought at Buffalo by Tammany and that the seller of it was Senator David B. Hill.

It was said last night by some of the Tammany State Committee men, unofficially, that they might make a demand for Mr. Thacher's withdrawal from the ticket at to-night's meeting of the State Committee. The labor men and silver men are contemplating bolting the ticket if Thacher does not get off.

There was an outbreak against Thacher in the meeting of the campaign speakers; there were some unpleasant references to him at the meeting of the Executive Committee, and the full force of this unpleasantness was brought out with startling effect at the meeting of the Committee on Organization in the evening, when the call for the primaries and the local conventions which had been prepared by the Executive Committee was read and found to contain no reference whatever to Thacher and Porter.

John C. Sheehan said that he would have nothing to say at this time about the letter of Thacher. Taking their cue from him, the other leaders also were silent. But such private denunciations as were launched against Thacher in the Wigwam yesterday have never been equaled even in that temple of Tammany.

It was agreed that before the 105 votes of Tammany had been cast in the convention at Buffalo for Mr. Thacher, the Tammany leaders had been assured by Senator Hill and others that Mr. Thacher would stand on the Chicago platform.

Officially, Tammany contented itself yesterday by withholding action either for or against Mr. Thacher until the meeting of the Democratic State Committee to-night. If that body accepts Thacher and his curious straddle, Tammany will probably follow suit with another wild yell of "regularity."

Another Man Wanted.

What Tammany would like to do would be to throw Thacher overboard, "body, boots, and breeches," and have the State Committee put some man like Wilbur F. Porter at the head of the ticket.

The Tammany campaign speakers held their first meeting at the Wigwam yesterday afternoon for the purpose of receiving instructions for the campaign, but the meeting practically broke up in a row over Mr. Thacher's letter.

After the districts had been called for the presentation of names of speakers, Benjamin Patterson of the Ninth Assembly District, of which J. C. Sheehan is himself the leader, got the floor and declared that, inasmuch as it had been declared by Mr. Pratt of Albany, who placed Mr. Thacher in nomination at Buffalo, that he would stand on the Chicago platform, and that as Mr. Thacher's letter showed that he did not propose to stand on the Chicago platform, therefore he was nominated under false pretenses and should not be supported.

Calls It a Fraud.

Mr. Patterson even went so far as to say that Mr. Thacher's nomination was a fraud on Tammany. There was great hubbub at this. Several men got on their feet at once. Chies of "Point or order!" were plentiful. Morris Blumenthal of the Sixteenth District, who was Chairman, did not desire to rule Mr. Patterson out of order, but he said that it was a matter that did not concern the speakers, but that it was a matter for the attention of the Executive Committee and of the State Committee. This did not satisfy Mr. Patterson, who wanted to go on with his speech. Mr. Blumenthal, however, recognized another man, who moved that a committee of five be appointed by the meeting to wait on the State Committee and ascertain what that body proposed to do in the matter.

This proposition was opposed in speeches by Senator Foley and Civil Justice Roesch, who said that it was a subject with which the speaker's meeting had nothng to do. Senator Foley moved to table the motion to appoint a committee of five. This was promptly carried, only 5 votes being cast against it. Then a moton to adjourn was promptly put and carried, and thus further discussion was averted.

Tammany's Peculiar position.

Meanwhile, the Executive Committee had assembled in its own room up stairs. It was said that the Thacher incident was not officially discussed, but whether officially or not, it was discussed, and one of the leaders said that Mr. Sheehan had said that the letter had "put them n a bax. At any rate, it was decided that Mr. Sheehan would offer a resolution at the meeting of the Committee on Organzation in the evenng that a committee or seven should be appointed to prepare resolutions for presentation to the General Committrtee, which will meet tomorrow night.

This is an unusual proceeding. Tammany has a standing committee for just that purpose. The purpose of this committee of seven which was subsequently appointed is simply to prepare any resolution that may be a necessary result of the Thacher letter.

Thacher's Name Omitted.

In the call for the primaries and conventions which was read to the Executive Committee, and by that body referred to the Committee on Organization, mention of Thacher and Porter's names was purposely and designedly omitted, and this was known to every member of the Executive Committee. William Sulzer, who wanted so much to be nominated for Governor as a straight silver man, was at the Executive Committee meeting, but he made no demonstration.

The Committee on Organization met at 7:45 and crowded its hall, which is in the basement of the Wigwam. The hall was smaller in its capacity than formerly, because nine little rooms have been built in it so as to enable the man who rents the main hall up stairs to get a hotel license under the Raines law. This making a Raines law hotel out of Tammany Hall was scoffed at by many of the members. It was done by the Building Committee of the Tammany Society.

Henry D. Purroy, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, was not present last night, and George W. Plunkitt presided in his place. The usual call of the districts resulted in no reports being made. Then John B. McGoldrick read the call for primaries and conventions, which fixed the primaries for Sept. 28, and the conventions on the dates already announced. The significant paragraph of the call follows:

"And that the Democratic-Republican Electors of the City and County of New-York who favor the election of Bryan and Sewall, pure, efficient, and economic administration of public affairs, National, State, and municipal, and who are opposed to and condemn trusts, monopolies, and centralization, and who are in favor of unity and harmony in the Democratic Party of this city, be and they are hereby invited to participate therein in their respective districts."

Not a word of reference to Thacher and Porter. Such a thing has never before occurred in Tammany.

Several Sachems Excluded.

The call also apparently excludes such men as Grand Sachem Smyth and Sachems Hugh J. Grant, Henry D. Hotchkiss, John H. Patrick, and all other Tammany men who will not support Bryan, from participating in the primariese.

After the call had been completed Mr. Sheehan moved that the Chair appoint the committee of seven to prepare resolutions to be presented to the General Committee. This was adopted, and Mr. Plunkitt named J. C. Sheehan, W. E. Stillings, Amos J. Cummings, Victor J. Dowling, Benjamin Hoffman, Thomas F. Grady, and Charles L. Guy.

Mr. Sheehan then made an announcement about the Bryan meeting on Sept. 29, and said it would be the greatest political demonstration held in the city in recent years.

Gold Democrats Not for Thacher.

ALBANY, Sept. 21.—Harry Peckham, Chairman of the Albany County Gold Democratic Organization, said to-day that the twelve delegates from Albany to the Gold Democratic State Convention, to be held in Brooklyn Thursday, would oppose an indorsement of John Boyd Thacher for Governor, and would favor the placing of a second Democratic State ticket in the field.

A FIGHT FOR CIVIL SERVICE.

Alexander E. Orr Has Brooklyn's Aldermen's Action Enjoined.

Ever since the present Brooklyn Board of Aldermen has been in power it has been endeavoring to make it as unpleasant as possible for the Civil Service Commission. The Aldermen have on various occasions made appointments contrary to the rules of the civil service system.

An Aldermanic committee last week passed upon the budget. The Civil Service Commission asked for but $15,000 to carry on its work for the ensuing year, the Board of Estimate having cut down the appropriation from $25,000 to $15,000. The committee, notwithstanding the protest of Alexander E. Orr, President of the commission, made it $5,000.

Alexander E. Orr, as a taxpayer, brought suit yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, against the Aldermen to prevent them from approving the report of the committee that made this cut. The suit is in the nature of an injunction.

The complaint alleges that a reduction to $5,000 will be detrimental to the interests of the city, will result in a waste of the public money, and will prevent the commission from properly performing its duty.

Affidavits by Arthur J. Somers, Truman J. Backus, Edward B. Jordan, and Ludwig Nissen, in which they allege that the Board of Aldermen is acting illegally, collusively, fraudulently, and in bad faith, accompany the complaint.

The temporary injunction restraining the Aldermen from taking any action in the matter of approving the report of the committee was granted yesterday, and the papers were served upon President Clark of the Board of Aldermen at the meeting yesterday afternoon.

The order to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent is returnable Thursday. Corporation Counsel Burr has been asked by the Aldermen to prepare their case for them. The case will be argued before Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, Thursday, and a permanent injunction will be asked for then.

EDWARD CORRIGAN'S REVOLVER

Used as a Gavel at the Chicago Racing Association Meeting.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Racing Association to-day Edward Corrigan drew a revolver, flourished it angrily, and declared that if things could not be run his way they should not be run at all. Mr. Corrigan was the presiding officer. When he beat hotly upon the table with his revolver for a gavel a majority of the stockholders arose in haste and left the room. This left Chairman Corrigan master of the field.

R. Fitzgerald, who owns only 1 per cent. of the association's stock, was the only member who remained through the session with Mr. Corrigan. Mr. Fitzgerald nominated a new set of officers, and voted for them, and Mr. Corrigan declared them electetd. A motion to adjourn was carried in the same way. Then President Corrigan called a Directors' meeting for Thursday, and the stockholders' meeting adjourned.

The association is the one that formerly ran the Hawthorne race track. No meeting had been held for four years until today. When the session was called to order, J. Brenock called for the reading of the minutes of the last previous meeting. This was what angered Mr. Corrigan.

REGRETS ANSWERING AN "AD."

William A. Silcott Charges Mrs. Glossner with Fraud.

Mrs. Anna Glossner of Plattsburg, N. Y., was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday afternoon, charged with fraudulent use of the mails. William A. Silcott of Mount Vernon, Ohio, claimed that he was swindled out of $10 by a matrimonial advertisement of Mrs. Glossner. He alleged that after answering an advertisement in a Toledo (Ohio) paper, he was induced to send her $10, and never had any reply. She sent him a picture of some woman other than herself, and had deceived him generally. Mrs. Glossner was identified by Postmaster McCrockery, Robert McNair, a letter carrier, and John Powers, a policeman, of Plattsburg. The case was adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Sheehan Repudiates.

One of the silver papers recently quoted John C. Sheehan as declaring that those men in Tammany who did not vote for Bryan would be branded as traitors and driven out of the organization.

This raised a regular political beehive around Mr. Sheehan's ears. Men like Col. Fellows said that they couldn't understand such a statement, and that they could not see how Mr. Sheehan was going to drive anybody out. Others like ex-Mayor Grant smiled and said nothing. Several of Mr. Sheehan's friends protested.

Mr. Sheehan himself said: "I did not make the statement credited to me, so far as it concerns branding men as traitors and driving men out of Tammany Hall. Those words were put into my mouth. I did not use them. I believe that all friends of Tammany should vote the Democratic National ticket, but so far as driving anybody out of Tammany is concerned, that is just what I do not want to do."

But the call for the primaries read last night at the meeting of the Committee on Organization in the Wigwam, invites only those who propose to support Bryan to participate in them.

Hood's Pills

Once tried become the favorite cathartic and family medicine. They win favor everywhere, and sales are rapidly increasing. Be sure to get Hood's. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

TASK FOR MR. DANFORTH

CHAIRMAN PUZZLING OVER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Has Not Yet Decided on a Place for State Headquarters—State Committee at the Hoffman House To-night Will Recommend Frank Campbell of Bath to Succeed W. F. Sheehan as National Committeeman.

Chairman Elliot Danforth of the Democratic State Committee had many visitors at his office, 257 Broadway, yesterday. He was trying to select an Executive Committee, find a place for headquarters, and prepare to open the campaign as soon as those details are out of the way.

It is not an easy thing, apparently, to make up an Executive Committee. Mr. Danforth said he would not be ready to announce the names to-night, as had been expected. Probably the list would be completed by the last of the week, he said.

The State Committee will meet to-night at the Hoffman House at 8 o'clock.

One item of the business will be the formal recommendation to the National Committee of Frank Campbell of Bath as the successor of William F. Sheehan. This was agreed on at the Buffalo Convention. Mr. Campbell is a banker, and at Saratoga in June was one of the earnest advocates of the sound-money platform which was adopted.

The State Committee is fighting shy of the headquarters presided over by William P. St. John, Treasurer of the National Committee. It was at first proposed to have Mr. Danforth's headquarters in the Bartholdi, and thus bring the State and National organizations together in the management of the campaign in this State. For some reason this idea was abandoned.

"The rooms in the Bartholdi would have been quite suitable," said Chairman Danforth, "but it has been thought best to go somewhere else. A place will be selected near Twenty-fourth Street, probably."

It was suggested yesterday that Senator Hill would find it convenient to be in this city to-night at about the time the State Committee meets. Chairman Danforth was asked if he had information on this point.

"I should not be surprised if the Senator found occasion to come to New-York about this time," he said, "although I do not say I expect he will be here to meet the State Committee."

SOME CAMPAIGN MATERIAL.

Reported Sale Basis for Talk of British Domination.

Mr. Danforth is preparing to raise the cry of "British gold" as the keynote of the campaign of repudiation. Mr. Danforth thinks he has discovered a good thing in this line for use as a campaign document. He will also recommend it as material for the speeches which Bryan will make in this State next week.

Mr. Danforth had just read a cablegram from London reporting that an English syndicate had purchased the Erie Canal Traction Company for $3,000,000.

"Just think that we are now about to permit our waterways to be controlled by the British, as well as our finances," said the Popocratic Chairman in a burst of enthusiasm. "What will the voters of New-York say? Will they submit to British domination?

"The franchise that the Englishmen have bought was a gift from the State. The company that secured it was capitalized for only about $8,000."

Mr. Danforth may be disappointed in his efforts to utilize the report of the sale as campaign material. Frank W. Hawley, the Vice President of the Cataract General Electric Company, which controls the Erie Canal Traction Company, said yesterday that he was not aware that the sale had been completed. He admitted that an offer had been made for a controlling interest in the Canal Traction Company, however.

"There are many conditions yet to be considered," said Mr. Hawley, "before any offer can be accepted. The Cataract General Electric Company is a deliverer of electric power generated at Niagara Falls, and the organization which engages in transportation by electricity on canals must be purchaser of such power. William Mertens, the President, and Charton P. Lewis, the Secretary and Treasurer of the company, who are in London, would not close any negotiations without notifying the Directors here."

HE TALKED WITH THE DEAD.

Prof. Gastin, a Spiritualist, Locates the Lost Steamer Chicora.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Sept. 21.—Prof. James Gustin, a Spiritualist, who has been here several weeks, attempting to locate the lost steamer Chicora, announced to-day that he had located her ten miles away, in 180 feet of water.

He presented a document at the Graham & Morton offices, in this city, this afternoon which is said to have been signed by Capt. Edward Stines and Clerk James R. Clark of the lost steamer, and Dr. S. B. Ellsworth, a Spiritualist of this city. In the document, which purports to be an agreement between Prof. Gustin and the crew of the boat, the professor agrees with the dead to divide the reward of $10,000, provided the departed locate the boat. The document names amounts from $2,000 down for the relatives of each member of the crew.

Prof. Gustin claims he has transacted all of his business with Clark, the clerk, and that he talked with him the last time Sunday night.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

—Members of the Commercial Travelers' Association listened to half a dozen political speeches at its noon meeting yesterday. Mayor George E. Greene of Binghamton, N. Y., presided. Jacob Kemple of West Virginia and Col. Charles R. Fisk, ex-United States Consul at Toronto, were among the speakers. Samuel Seelig, the eleven-year-old boy orator of Troy, N. Y., made a witty address, and won much applause. The speakers were all strongly in favor of McKinley and honest money. At the meeting to-day Mayor Strong will preside. Ex-President Harrison last night consented to attend this meeting. Police Commissioner Grant will also be there.

—The first McKinley and Hobart flag in Mercer Street was unfurled yesterday afternoon. The Republican sound-money Democratic employes of Messrs. G. Oldenberg & Co., at 45 to 51 Mercer Street, raised a handsome flag from their premises to the opposite building. The names of the candidates were inscribed on it, and also the words, "Open Our Mills; Not Our Mints." The flag was to have been unfurled last Saturday, when a demonstration was expected, but the flagmakers were not able to complete it in time on account of a rush of orders for flags and banners.

—The Presidents of the various college alumni associations in the City of New-York are to meet at Delmonico's Thursday evening to consider arrangements for a proposed meeting of the college graduates of this city, to be addressed by distinguished college men of National reputation on the subject of "Sound Money." The meeting is to be entirely non-partisan.

—Chairman Marcus A. Hanna of the Republican National Committee is expected to arrive at headquarters to-morrow. On his arrival a meeting of the Executive Committee will be held. The plan of campaign in the doubtful Southern States will be discussed.

—The noonday mass meeting under the auspices of the Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club, at 350 Broadway, was well attended yesterday. The speakers were John R. Van Wormer, Senator Raines, author of the Raines law, and D. Ellwell.

—A meeting of the Directors of the Real Estate Exchange is to be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at which plans for the organization of a sound-money club among the members of the Exchange will be discussed.

FAIRER TAXATION WANTED.

New-Jersey Boards of Trade Discuss the Subject Fully.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 21.—The representatives of the Boards of Trade of the leading cities of the State met to-day in the rooms of the Trenton Board of Trade to discuss the inequality of the present system of taxation and to devise, if possible, suitable remedies to be secured through enactment by the Legislature at its coming session. The State Board of Agriculture was also represented, and the tax question received a full and free discussion.

Henry C. Moore, President of the Trenton Board of Trade, called the meeting to order and read the call. He was made permanent Chairman, and George W. Jessup of the Camden Board of Trade acted as Secretary.

Joseph A. Dear of Jersey City, who headed the equal-taxation movement last Winter, made an address, in which he sought to prove that the corporations were the chief delinquents in the matter of taxes, and that if the railroad companies paid their fair proportion the whole trouble would be at an end. He insisted that they evaded and escaped taxes which they ought to pay, and by that course added heavily to the burdens of the people. Mr. Dear went all over the subject, which has become familiar to the people of New-Jersey through its presentation to the Legislature last Winter. He said that undervaluations by railroads in Jersey City amounted to millions of dollars.

Mr. Jessup of Camden read a paper, in which he held that the trouble was chiefly due to the non-collection of personal and poll taxes and the unequal assessment growing out of irregular methods of basing valuations. He thought the poll tax, if collected, would give the needed relief. In Newark it would add $100,000 to the city's annual income, and in Camden and Trenton about $50,000.

Franklin Dye, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, said that the board would join in the movement for fairer taxation if fair treatment of the farmer and his interests were guaranteed. At this point a general discussion of every evil connected with the subject of taxation took place. Scores of suggestions touching remedial legislation were made, and it was decided to appoint a committee of nine, with the Chairman and Secretary as ex officio members, to consider the whole subject and report recommendations at a subsequent meeting. The convention then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

At the afternoon session the committee alluded to was formed as follows: Hugh H. Hamill of Trenton, Joseph A. Dear of Jersey City, Harry F. Baker of Bound Brook, John T. Cox of Locktown, Walter Wood of Camden, Edgar H. Cook of Atlantic Highlands, and Franklin Dye of Trenton. Another convention will be held in this city in October.

A DINNER TO LORD RUSSELL

It Surpassed Any Similar Entertainment Ever Given at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 21.—Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, who is a guest here, with his family, of Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, passed a quiet day. He drove out this afternoon, and this evening his host gave an elegant dinner in his honor. Besides his Lordship and Lady Russell and the host and hostess, the company included Richard Olney, Secretary of State; Senator Calvin S. Brice of Ohio, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator George Peabody Wetmore of Rhode Island, the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Sir Frederick M. Lockwood, M. P.; V. Montague Crackanthorpe, Prof. Alexander Agassiz, George L Rives, Assistant Secretary of State under President Cleveland's former Administration; E. Burke Cockran, Judge John C. Gray of the New-York Court of Appeals, John A. Kasson, Egerton L. Winthrop, Mr. Fox, the Rev. Dr. Nevin, and William H. Buckley.

As a gathering of prominent men, this dinner party surpassed any similar function Newport had previously known. The decorations were yellow flowers.

Mrs. William Astor, who will soon close her Newport villa, gave the first of two final dinners of the season this evening. The table bore an elegant floral decoration of American Beauty roses in silver vases. The guests were Prince Poggio Sausa, Mayor of Rome; Princess Poggio Sausa, James J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Mrs. John Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Carley Havemeyer, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Henry Melvill, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Baron and Baroness Seillière, Marquis d'Arcy, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Hon. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Elliot Gregory, A. LeGhait, the Belgian Minister; and Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Brice.

Miss Josephine Johnson left Newport today to go abroad for a few weeks.

William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, who has been here a fortnight, left this evening to return to London.

A JUDGE HORSEWHIPPED.

Assaulted by a Man He Once Sentenced to Jail.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 21.—Judge George F. Gober, one of the most prominent Judges in Georgia, was assaulted here this afternoon by Stephen A. Ryan, formerly the leading dry goods merchant of Atlanta. Ryan used a riding whip, in the handle of which was a small piece of iron.

Judge Gober was in the act of boarding a train for his home in Marietta. He says that he was struck from behind. Ryan says that he touched the Judge on the shoulder first, attracted his attention, and struck him when he turned around. Judge Gober defended himself with an umbrella, and the two men fought for a minute in the street, where the Judge was standing as the train was passing. Ryan inflicted three severe blows on the Judge's face and head, and the Judge's umbrella raised a lump on his assailant's forehead.

Five years ago Judge Gober sent Ryan to jail for contempt of court in failing to turn over to a receiver $100,000 which the Court thought he had withheld from his assets. Ryan remained in jail for thirteen months.

Four Poolroom Men Convicted.

John Thumm, whose alleged poolroom in Harrison, N. J., was raided last July; Arthur Fitzpatrick, James J. Martin, Patrick Tighe, and John Lawrence, his assistants, were tried in the General Sessions Court, in Jersey City, yesterday, for keeping a gaming house.

Tighe, Lawrence, Martin, and Fitzpatrick were convicted and will be senoenced Friday. Thumm was acquitted.

The Beer Tax in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 21.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Patterson, Controller of Customs, said the amount of duty collected on ales, beer, and malt liquors during the year ended June 30, 1896, was $2,241,188.

Work flies right along when you take Pearline (use without soap) to it. So does the dirt. Every scrubbing brush seems to have wings. You get through your cleaning in half the time you used to, and without any commotion or fuss.

Pearline (use soap) saves rubbing. That means a good deal besides easy work, even in house-cleaning. Paint and wood-work and oil cloth, etc., are worn out by rubbing.

Pearline (use without soap) cleans, with the least labor, and without the least harm, anything in the world that water doesn't hurt.

Millions Now Use Pearline

BRYAN SCOLDS AT BUTLER

NOT SATISFIED WITH HIS WORK AS A FUSIONIST.

Butler Scolds Back, Telling Bryan that Both He and His Managers Have Not Done Right by Watson—Indications that Bryan Has an Idea Neither the Populistic Nor the Democratic Machines Are Helping Him Much—Relies on the People.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The conference in this city between Bryan and Chairman Butler, it is said, turned into a hot discussion between the men over the failure of fusion.

Chairman Butler defended himself by counter-charges of a lack of good faith on the part of Mr. Bryan and his managers on the Democratic Campaign Committees, alleging that they had not acted as he had been induced to believe they would act toward the Populist candidate for Vice President, Mr. Watson of Georgia. The two gentlemen did not part on the best of terms, although Chairman Butler insisted he was doing the best he could, and would continue to do the best he could for the success of the free-silver ticket.

In the course of the interview Chairman Butler asked the question point blank of Mr. Bryan whether he would make a formal reply to Senator Allen's notification letter. To this Mr. Bryan is said to have made a non-commital answer, but the impression left on Butler's mind was that he would remain diplomatically silent or make such answer to Senator Allen as would not commit him in any way to the Populists.

The fact also was brought out while Bryan was sojourning in Washington that if he should be elected he would not consider himself under special obligations to any of the men who are now posing officially as his managers. He is filled with great personal enthusiasm for Bryan, and thinks that if he shall be elected it will be due entirely to his own individual efforts.

He looks with scorn and half-contempt upon the details of the campaign. He is thoroughly steeped with a belief in his success, and speaks with some impatience about the small but not less important matters concerning the campaign.

"I have the people with me," he said to a friend last evening, "and if I am defeated it will be because of influences that are beyond the control of any organization that might be formed in my interest."

No concealment is made in Washington of the fact that Mr. Bryan believes his campaign has been mismanaged by Chairman Jones; that he has small faith in the loyalty of Chairman Faulkner of the Congressional Committee, and that he secretly harbors the idea that Senator Gorman, who is acting as adviser in chief behind the scenes, would be delighted to see him defeated.

That is the way he feels, and by the side of the issues which he stands for he regards political mechanism as trivial. If he should succeed to the White House, he would be a harder man to manage than President Harrison was, for he would have it that the Almighty and not human agency was responsible for his elevation to the Presidency, and would be ruthless in "turning down" those who were active in helping him to be elected, unless these persons should happen to appeal to his personal regard.

BRYAN IN DELAWARE.

Has an Unpleasant Experience at Dover, Where He Makes a Speech.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 21.—When Candidate Bryan reached Dover this morning at 10:30 o'clock, he was a very tired man. He was tired Saturday night when he reached Washington, and planned to have a good rest. He did not intend to leave Washington until 7:50 o'clock this morning, when he proposed to take a train for this city, where he had an appointment to speak this afternoon.

This plan was upset by the Delaware Reception Committee, who insisted that the candidate should make a speech at Porter's Station, in this State, where they said a great crowd would be assembled this morning. Mr. Bryan yielded to the committee and went to Baltimore last night. He was routed out of bed at 5 o'clock this morning and started for Porter's Station.

His disgust was intense when he found practically nobody at Porter's Station to whom he could make a speech. The first signs of a crowd he encountered was at Middletown, where about 300 persons greeted him.

There was a bit of irony in Mr. Bryan's brief speech to this little company and also a bit of ill nature. He said every community he entered was solicitous about his voice and anxious for him to speak there and not to speak anywhere else. He intended to save his voice as much as possible, and keep it all through the campaign. He suggested that his hearers might do a little speechmaking on their own account election day.

There was a small crowd at Clayton, but Mr. Bryan declined to do any talking.

As soon as he got to Dover Mr. Bryan went to bed and slept till a little after noon, when he arose and ate dinner. His speech here was delivered on the Fair Grounds to about 5,000 persons.

The State Fair will begin to-morrow, and many of the side-show people had put up their tents and were giving performances this afternoon. Pickpockets were also on hand, and one of them was captured. Mr. Bryan was introduced by ex-Congressman John A. Nicholson at 2 o'clock.

Just after he began to speak many of those in the rear of the platform began shouting for the candidate to turn in their direction. The noise became so annoying that Mr. Bryan was obliged to stop and appeal for quiet. This did not have the desired effect, and other persons of prominence added their appeals to his. Some semblance of quiet finally was secured, and Mr. Bryan proceeded with his speech. He left for Wilmington at 3:47 o'clock.

Mr. Bryan's physical appearance was a surprise to those who saw him here to-day. He showed plainly the effects of his hard campaigning. He complained a good deal of the condition of his hands, which were much swollen and inflamed. Altogether, he looked as though he needed a rest.

Mr. Bryan's speech here was devoted chiefly to showing inconsistencies between McKinley's speeches delivered at Canton and some of his on protection in Congress. In the course of his speech Mr. Bryan had a good deal to say about the Bismarck letter. In concluding his address he said:

"My friends, divide society into two classes. On the one side put the non-producers and on the other side put the producers of wealth, and you will find that in this country the majority of the laws are made by the non-producers instead of the producers of wealth, and just as long as the non-producers make the laws, just so long it will be more profitable to be a non-producer of wealth.

"Bismarck tried to arouse the farmers of Germany to throw out these drones and take charge of legislation themselves. I suppose they will call Bismarck an agitator. I suppose they will say that he ought not to array one class of society against another.

"Of course I don't know how drones feel in a beehive, but if drones could talk and make speeches I will bet that you could not tell one of their speeches from the speeches made by the heads of those great trusts, who call everybody Anarchists who do not believe with them. I will venture that if a drone could talk and write and express his ideas in language, that there is not a member of a syndicate that has been beating this Government but who could take the drone's speech and use it as his own without being accused of plagiarism.

"My friends, that is the only class issue that we raise, and if to say that the people who fight the Nation's battles in war have a right to do the legislating in time of peace is raising class against class, then I am willing to be called an agitator."

BRYAN'S WASHINGTON AUDIENCE.

Arithmetical Calculations Bring the Crowd Down to About 6,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—In connection with the recent Bryan meeting in the old baseball park in this city Saturday, which wind and weather conspired with other conditions to make such a fiasco, some one with a mathematical turn of mind has done the public service of giving figures which may form a basis of estimating other much-heralded Bryan demonstrations.

The square of ground occupied by the Bryan meeting has been for many years urged upon the Government as an available site for a new Government Printing Office. The number of square feet it contains has been calculated to the utmost nicety, and these estimates show that, allowing the normal number of inches for each adult in which to stand upright in comfort, the square would accommodate, if packed to its utmost capacity, and without permitting any platforms or other obstructions to occupy the ground, barely 30,000 persons. At no time during the proceedings was the available space more than one-fourth filled by spectators, and nearly one-third of the ground is occupied by wooden structures. Yet the estimates of the Bryan shouters place the number of hearers at between 15,000 and 30,000.

This is probably a fair way of gauging the reported attendance at other Bryan meetings. Corroborative facts are available in this case. For example, the population of Washington, when Congress is in session, is about 280,000, nearly one-third colored. There were not ten colored faces to be seen in the Bryan meeting. Deducting women and children and absentees from the remaining whites, an audience of 15,000 to 30,000 would have absorbed nearly one-third of the rest of the population. Every one in the city who cares to think about the matter knows that no such attendance as that could possibly have been at the gathering at any time. If it were said that there were 6,000 persons present at the time of the greatest flood, just before the storm came, that would be a generous estimate.

A CURIOUS COALITION.

Texas Populists and Republicans May Fuse on McKinley and Watson.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Information received here to-day from Texas indicates that the Populists and Republicans of that State may unite on McKinley and Watson Electors. These fusionists also expect the aid of gold Democrats, although this is denied at the sound-money headquarters here. The Republican managers at the Auditorium, however, feel confident that something may be gained by the proposed fusion.

A canvass of the State recently made is said to show that the Populists greatly outnumber the Silver Democrats. The Populist spirit of revolt against coalition with the Bryanites, which showed such a determined stand at the St. Louis Convention, has now spread all over the State. The Republican managers here think that their party can elect at least four Congressmen from districts now Democratic.

CHICAGO DAY AND POLITICS.

Big Meeting and Parades Planned by Various Organizations.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The free-silver people of Chicago propose on Chicago Day, Oct. 9, to have a demonstration to show the strength of the silver movement here. The leading orators will be bolting Republicans, Senator Teller and ex-Congressman Town. The managers say they expect to have 100,000 men in line.

The Republicans have arranged for Chauncey M. Depew to speak that day in the Coliseum. An effort was made last week to secure the attendance of McKinley; but from the silence of the committee which went to Canton for that purpose, it is evident that the Ohio man has not consented. It is understood that Chairman Hanna advises McKinley not to go outside of the State, nor even to leave Canton, until after the election. He thinks that the Major is doing very well where he is.

The sound-money Democrats propose to make a splendid showing on Oct. 9. They are arranging for a monster parade. Fifty of the leading firms were represented at a meeting yesterday held to make plans for the parade. Most of the firms will furnish their own bands and uniform their employes. There will be many wagons with floats. As in nearly all of the establishments represented there are sound-money clubs, there will be no criticism on the score of coercion.

Not Wanted in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 21.—The Progressive Farmer, the organ of the National Farmers' Alliance, to-night gives notice that it will bolt Bryan unless Watson is on the ticket. It warns the Populist Executive Committee not to accept Democratic propositions for a division of Electoral votes in North Carolina, and says: "Woe be unto both committees if they attempt to thwart the will of the people and cast the Electoral vote for that arch goldbug, Arthur Sewall of Maine. Sewall is dragging Bryan down dangerously near defeat. If the Democratic Executive Committee has power to give five out of eleven Electors to Watson, it has power to settle the entire trouble by making it Bryan and Watson. Give Watson with Bryan, or else Norton and Watson will be the ticket of the farmers and mechanics of this country."

Senator Smith Sticks to His Position.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 21.—United States Senator Smith is determined that his resignation as a member of the State Committee shall be accepted. A number of friends visited him yesterday, including Laurence T. Fell, John Kehoe, and others who are prominent gold-standard men. William J. Kearns and one or two others who hold opposite views were on hand, too, endeavoring to convince Senator Smith that the proper course for him to pursue would be to give his unqualified indorsement to Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform. The Senator assured his visitors that he would not recede from the stand he had taken.

Republican Nominations in Queens.

JAMAICA, L. I., Sept. 21.—The Republican County Convention for Queens County was held here to-day. Charles H. Phipps of Hempstead was nominated for County Treasurer, and William J. Youngs of Oyster Bay for District Attorney. Coroner Strong of Long Island City was renominated.

A Policeman's Charge Not Sustained.

Mrs. Caroline Davis, or Drew, of 119 West Fifteenth Street, was acquitted yesterday in the General Sessions Court of a charge of keping a disorderly house and violating the excise law. The complainants were Policemen Thomas McGuire and Paul Gallagher of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. Mrs. Davis testified that McGuire and his woman companion told her they were man and wife. Several men, who said they were Mrs. Davis's lodgers, testified to her good character and that of her house. Her counsel said he would prefer charges against McGuire.

BRYAN MEN QUIT THE CLUB

MR. SULZER LEADS A SPLIT FROM GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Democratic Club by a Vote of 71 to 29 Disavows the Chicago Platform and Comes Out for Gens. Palmer and Buckner—Warm Debate Over a Committee Report That Ends in Some of the Silver Men Resigning.

The Democratic Club, after an animated meeting, which lasted nearly three hours, by a vote of 71 against 29 voted down a resolution to take no action regarding the National campaign.

By supposedly the same vote, resolutions were adopted declaring that the Chicago platform was in opposition to well-established Democratic doctrines, repudiating the work of the convention, and pledging allegiance to the principles adopted at Indianapolis, and indorsing Palmer and Buckner.

The clubrooms were filled when ex-Gov. Flower called the meeting to order. The silver forces, headed by William Sulzer, nestled by themselves in a corner near the Chairman. W. E. Wyatt was selected as Secretary. The report of the special committee appointed at the last meeting of the club to make a report as to what position the organization should assume in the campaign was read. The part in the report indorsing Palmer and Buckner was loudly applauded. F. A. Acer then offered this substitute:

Resolved—That the question of what position, if any, shall be taken in the pending campaign by the Democratic Club of the City of New-York be referred back from the committee heretofore appointed to the club.

Mr. Acer said that no matter what action the club might take, but few, if any, votes would be changed. If the report of the committee should be adopted, it would create no good feeling, and several resignations would be given. Hence he ear

GONE TO SEE TOM WATSON

POPULIST CONFERENCE THAT MAY MAKE TROUBLE.

Chairman Washburn of the People's Party's Western Branch to Have a Talk with the Populist Vice Presidential Candidate—Believed in Chicago that It Is Proposed to Make a Formal Demand for the Withdrawal of Sewall.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Chairman G. F. Washburn of the People's Party's branch here, left for St. Louis to-night to have a conference with Thomas Watson, and other leading Populists. This conference probably will take place to-morrow. Mr. Washburn did not state the nature of the conference beyond the remark that it was simply on political matters.

It is understood, however, that Mr. Washburn's visit to the Georgian will be preliminary to a formal demand on the part of the Middle of the Road Populists to Chairman Jones for the withdrawal of the discredited man from Maine. Mr. Washburn last week issued an official "interview" with himself in which he denounced Sewall severely, arraigning his Democracy, and pointing to the Republican majority in Maine as sufficient reason for his withdrawal. He suggested, too, that it might be wise for both Vice Presidential candidates to withdraw and allow the name of Judge Nims of Tennessee, or Frank Burkitt of Mississippi to be placed on both tickets. Chairman Butler, in Washington, suggested Judge Clarke of North Carolina as the Vice Presidential candidate, but Mr. Washburn did not fall in with the idea.

No one who knows Watson believes for a moment that he would withdraw. Watson is in his element and is having plenty of fun. He is the nominee of one party, has set the other by the ears, and gets people to listen to him every day, besides having his name and picture in the newspapers frequently.

There are those who say he is willing to have Washburn talk as he does about the withdrawal of both men, but that he would wait until Sewall was fully off the ticket and then would find insuperable obstacles to his own withdrawal. At any rate his interview with Washburn is likely to result in another interesting scene of the political farce comedy, and possibly grief for Chairman Jones and his committee.

One of Mr. Jones's subordinates said to-night that Washburn had been brought over by the Chairman, and had gone to St. Louis at Jones's request to induce Watson to cease his attacks upon Sewall, but no one who talked with Washburn when his interview was published last week believes that he has changed his opinion. He is square in the middle of the road, and he proposes to stay there. He will be joined in St. Louis by Paul Von Der Voort, Bryan's evil genius, who comes from Kansas, where he has been doing his utmost to overturn the fusion there between the silver Democrats and the Populists.

WESTERN FARMERS DESERT BRYAN

Therefore The Farm News Now Comes Out for McKinley.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 21.—The Farm News, the well-known agricultural paper of this city, has come out for McKinley and sound money. The editor, Mario Morrow, said this evening:

"It is true that The Farm News from now on will support McKinley with all the vigor and enthusiasm we can command although in the past we have maintained a non-partisan position. The first State lecturer of the Ohio Farmers' Alliance was formerly editor of The Farm News, and the paper has always given sympathy to any movement, political or otherwise, that promised to better the farmers' condition, and that is why we have declared for McKinley in our issue that comes from the press to-morrow, for surely neither the farmer nor the laboring man can expose himself to the evils of free silver and free tade, that would certainly follow the election of Bryan.

"We have a circulation of 165,000, and are in more or less close contact with our subscribers. There has been a decided change in the tone of the letters we have received from 'Constant Readers,' 'Old Subscribers,' 'Vox Populi,' and their brethren in the last few weeks, noticeably so in the West and Northwest. Free-silver stock arguments are weakening. Another indication of the change of sentiment is by the campaign books we put out. Latterly the calls for the books presenting the Republican side of the argument have been decidedly in excess of calls for 'Coin's school,' and other free-silver books. It is a mistake to suppose that the farmers of this country are repudiationists. They are just as honest men as God ever created, and will vote to sustain the integrity and honor of the Nation they and their fathers fought for."

OBSTACLE TO FUSION IN IDAHO.

Populists Unwilling to Recognize Silver Republicans.

BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 21.—A call was issued yesterday by the Silver Republican State Committee reconvening the delegates to the recent Silver Republican State Convention in this city next Saturday. The call recites that conditions have changed since the convention adjourned, making it imperative that it reassemble.

This was the convention that indorsed the principal nominees of the Democrat-Populist fusion convention, after the silver Republicans had failed to secure recognition on the fusion State ticket. This action was taken with the belief that the National Democratic and Populist Committees could secure recognition for the Bryan Republicans. Two attempts have been made by the National Committee to adjust the matter, but these efforts have failed.

Secretary Walsh of the Democratic National Committee spent four days here the last week, trying to combine the silver forces. His efforts failed on account of the uncompromising attitude of the Populist Committee. He will return next Tuesday, when he is hopeful of accomplishing his object.

In case a union shall not be arranged, the Silver Republican Convention undoubtedly will withdraw the Populists from their State ticket.

The Populist Party is fighting the Bryan Republicans bitterly throughout the State, refusing to recognize them upon any basis in the County Conventions. By dropping the Populists from their State ticket, the silver Republicans say they would be able to poll the full silver Republican vote for Bryan, and a large percentage of the Democratic vote for the silver Republican combination on the State ticket.

POPOCRATS THANK BISMARCK.

A Letter Much Praised and to be Used as Campaign Material.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The letters from Bismarck and the International Labor Congress at Buda-Pesth are regarded as good campaign material by Chairman Jones, and he proposes to have 1,000,000 copies of each printed for distribution among the German voters. Senator Jones said that these expressions from abroad convince him that the election of Bryan will be immediately followed by the restoration of silver by the European nations, and that they will act before Congress can take any steps in the same direction. Local silver Democrats think that the effective point of the Bismarck letter is the sentence which expresses the opinion that independent action by the United States Government in favor of free coinage would hasten international bimetallism. To-day there was talk of a demonstration Wednesday night to take action apropos of this letter. Gov. Altgeld will probably be asked to deliver the principal speech.

Gov. Altgeld's speech in answer to Carl Schurz is highly praised by Chairman Jones, who says it is the ablest address so far delivered by the silver side during the entire campaign. It will be translated into German and scattered broadcast among the voters of that nationality in all parts of the country.

TWO VIEWS AS TO KENTUCKY.

Estimates of the Sound-Money Vote That Disagree.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Ury Woodson, Democratic National Committeeman from Kentucky, reached Chicago to-day to have a conference with Chairman Jones. "Bryan would carry Kentucky by 40,000 majority if the election came to-morrow," said he. "His trip through our State was productive of good results for the Chicago ticket. We are growing stronger every day and will carry the State for silver without a doubt."

Mr. Woodson said the Indianapolis ticket would poll only 5,000 votes in Louisville, but the enthusiastic meetings for Palmer and Buckner in that city, Lexington, Frankfort, and other places assure the sound-money committee at the Palmer House that Mr. Woodson's figures are considerably out of the way.

Gov. Bradley of Kentucky, who arrived here to-day, takes a view of the situation in that State that does not accord with that of Mr. Woodson. Mr. Bradley believes the Palmer ticket will poll well all over Kentucky, and that in the towns it will be strong enough to nullify the silver vote in the country districts so far as general results are concerned. He predicts the triumph of the McKinley Electors.

Labor Union Silver Missionaries.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 21.—The Denver Trade and Labor Assembly has decided to send four of its members into the Middle States to do missionary work for silver in the labor unions. They will visit the unions of Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Indianapolis, Cleveland, and other cities. They will not confine their labors to the organizations of which they are members.

A Factional Convention.

CLINTON, N. Y., Sept. 21.—A convention of Democrats of the Second District of Oneida County to-day nominated A. G. Williams of Westmoreland for member of Assembly. The convention was called by F. L. Hatheway of Marshall, who was elected Chairman of the District Committee chosen at the last District Convention. His right to call the convention is disputed by H. S. Kellogg of Whitestown, who has been Chairman of the District Committee for several years, and who says his term will not expire until Jan. 1, 1897. Seven out of the eleven towns in the district were represented, partly by substitutions.

MAYOR GLEASON DENOUNCED.

Some Hot Words at an Indignation Meeting in Astoria.

Anti-Gleasonites of the Fourth and Fifth Wards of Long Island City met at Kern's Assembly Rooms, Flushing Avenue, Astoria, last evening.

Jared Barhite, lately Principal of the Third Ward Grammar School, from which position he was dismissed a few weeks ago by Mayor Gleason's order, was Chairman of the meeting, and Charles W. Hewitt was Secretary.

City Treasurer Lucien Knapp said that in a great many cases the Assessors had appraised property at more than the market value, and that in many cases the assessed value of property had been doubled at one stroke. He was sure, he declared, that the Supreme Court would cut down the valuation by $15,000,000, if the question were brought before it. Several hundred vacant lots, unimproved and ungraded, had recently been sold at auction for prices ranging from $85 to $125 a lot, and the Board of Assessors had rated them, said Mr. Knapp, at figures ranging from $280 to $400 a lot. Mr. Knapp also made the point that the increased valuation would oblige the city to pay $243,000 more annually in State and county taxes, for which the city would get no return, and also that the increase was planned to enable the Mayor to issue $2,000,000 more of city bonds, which could not be done at last year's valuation.

Mr. Barhite then made a speech, comparing the people of Long Island City under Gleason to the Israelites under Pharaoh. "My humble house and lot," said Mr. Barhite, "is assessed this year at a sum equal to last year's valuation, multiplied by three, and with $100 added. I do not value my property any higher than last year; on the contrary, I would sell it to-day for $1,000 less than I would have been willing to take a year ago."

Resolutions were adopted alleging that the non-citizenship of Mayor Gleason, who is serving as an ex-officio member of the Greater New-York Commission, would be liable to invalidate the charter of Greater New-York, and requesting Mayor Gleason's colleagues on the commission to investigate the big Mayor's citizenship before proceeding further with the charter, and requesting United States District Attorney Bennett to hurry forward the trial of the proceedings brought in the United States District Court to test the Mayor's citizenship.

Resolutions were also adopted pledging the citizens present to pay no taxes until legal means have been exhausted to set aside the valuations and denouncing the removal of forty-three teachers in the public schools.

The meeting wound up by voting to appoint a committee to perfect an organization "to secure protection of the city's finances against the threatened assaults of Mayor Gleason and his tools and dummies." The committee consists of John Chapman, John J. McGrane, Herman Dwyer, James McMullen, Daniel Callahan, William Schwannenberg, Anton Nubleroick, Charles W. Hewitt, Dennis Cavanaugh, Peter A. Leininger, and August Rassiga.

DO NOT EXPECT TO SEE GROSS.

His Way of Doing Business Caused No Loss to Col. Cruger.

Theodore C. Gross, the real estate operator and promoter whose peculiar business methods were related in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Saturday, has dropped out of sight. Some of those who would like a reckoning with him do not expect that he will return.

It was stated yesterday that Col. S. V. R. Cruger was a loser as a result of doing business with Gross. The Colonel said that this was untrue, except for a slight annoyance. Gross bought the title of two pieces of property at 342 and 344 West Fifty-sixth Street last May. The buildings are not finished, but Col. Cruger says that he holds a builder's lien, which insures him against loss.

Gross drew checks amounting to nearly $10,000 upon the Union Square Bank just before his departure. The checks were not paid, as Gross did not have the funds in bank to meet them. He formerly had an account with the bank.

Superintendent Mason's Vacation.

Andrew D. Mason, the Superintendent of the United States Assay Office, in this city, returned on the steamer Furnessia yesterday from a six weeks' trip to Europe. Mr. Mason visited friends and relatives in his old home, in Ireland, which he had not seen in a score of years.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
For the Queen of the Home. Factory prices.

ATTACKED BY INSURGENTS

ASSAULT ON VOLUNTEERS AND REGULARS NEAR HAVANA.

The Troops Rescued by Reinforcements, Which Routed the Rebels—The Losses Much Heavier than Given in the Official Reports—Insurgents Active in Spite of the Heavy Rainfalls—Another Prisoner to be Shot To-day.

HAVANA, Sept. 21.—While seventy-five volunteers belonging in Havana and twelve regular troops were leaving Calabazar, near Havana, they were surrounded by a force of 500 rebels commanded by Castillo and Delgado, and were attacked from all sides.

The troops defended themselves bravely, but they would have been annihilated had not assistance reached them. The sound of the firing led to the dispatch of reinforcements, which succeeded in routing the insurgents. The insurgent losses are placed in the official report at 100 killed or wounded. Among the wounded are said to be Castillo and Delgado. The Spanish losses, according to the report, were 31 killed and 5 wounded, but it is known that the losses were much heavier than given in the official figures.

Francisco Barroso Curiel is spending to-night in the chapel in the Cabana Fortress. He will be shot to-morrow morning for the crime of rebellion.

Three kidnappers will be garroted on Wednesday at the Cabana.

Reports from different parts of the island show that the rebels are still active, despite the heavy rainfall. A band of insurgents entered the town of San Miguel de Nuevitas, Province of Puerto Principe, and sacked three stores before they were driven out of the place by the garrison troops.

Other insurgent bands have burned the towns of San Francisco and Colisito, near Manzanillo, Province of Santiago de Cuba.

Hubert de Blanc, Director of the Havana Conservatory of Music, who recently was arrested as a political suspect, has been released and notified to leave the island.

RUIN OF THE CUBAN BANANA TRADE.

Fruit of 5,000,000 Trees Rots and Towns of the District Burned.

Advices from Cuba state that the destruction of property by both the patriots and the Spanish troops goes on with little interruption. The last places destroyed were the towns of Banes and Cabonica, near which and the town of Sama immense banana plantations are situated.

The rebels arrived at Banes recently, took away all the oxen that were used to transport the fruit to the places of shipment, and then ordered the citizens to vacate their homes. As soon as that was done the patriots burned down half of the town. It had 3,000 inhabitants. The same things were done at Cabonica. The insurgents then left. On the arrival of the Spanish troops they destroyed the other half of Banes and what remained of Cabonica, in order that the rebels might not find shelter if they returned. The inhabitants scattered, some going to Santiago and other fortified towns, and several planters moved out of the island to Central American countries, where bananas are raised. Some took passage for the United States.

The destruction of these towns and the discrimination by Gen. Weyler against American and other foreign steamers have already practically broken up the business of a large fruit importing house in New-York, that of Hypolito Dumois & Co., of 41 South Street. The firm, which suspended several days ago, issued a statement yesterday placing their liabilities at $235,000 and their assets at $550,000. The total loss to the firm by Gen. Weyler's having forbidden the shipment of fruits in foreign vessels from Banes and the destruction of the property there is estimated at nearly $1,000,000. The firm tried to lighter the fruit from Banes to Gibara, about sixty miles distant, whence it could be shipped to New-York. They lightered about twelve cargoes, but on the arrival of the fruit in New-York it was in bad condition, so that the shipment by way of Gibara proved a failure. About 5,000,000 banana trees are in that district with the fruit ripening and rotting, and the firm that always advanced the money to the planters, sometimes nearly a year in advance, is unable to remove its property.

The interruption of the banana trade with Cuba has not, however, in the least affected the prices of these fruits here, and these are considerably lower than what they were a year ago. Prices yesterday were 75 cents a bunch in lots for good bananas. This is attributed principally to the fact that the New-Orleans merchants, who controlled most of the banana trade, are now sending the fruit straight to New-York and selling it in open market, and it was said that all banana importers in this city were now losing money.

A prominent Cuban leader in this city said that when the Spanish troops destroyed property in Cuba, especially that of American citizens, they accused the patriots of the destruction, so as to affect public sentiment in the United States. Several Spaniards had been quoted as saying that if they lost Cuba they would leave behind nothing but ashes.

The Cuban leader further said that the Spaniards had made several arrests in Puerto Rico, where another uprising was expected.

The agents of the Cuban patriots in this country, continued the Cuban leader, had recently shipped and safely landed 4,000 rifles and two field guns in Cuba. The rebels have now ten or twelve field guns.

ARRESTED FOR SHOPLIFTING.

A Police Captain's Son Runs Down a Suspicious Trio.

A man and two well-dressed women entered L. B. Hollender's ladies' tailoring establishment, at 290 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and after examining a number of garments left the place without making a purchase. John F. O'Reilly, son of Police Captain Miles O'Reilly of Brooklyn, is a clerk in Hollender's. He became suspicious of the trio, and followed them from the store.

The three visited several other stores, but made no purchases. O'Reilly was at length convinced that they were shoplifters. He informed Policeman Conover of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who arrested the three as they were leaving Jones's glove store, under the Metropolitan Hotel, on Broadway.

When the prisoners were searched at the station house a number of articles were found on them, including a pair of shoes bearing the mark of William Arnold, a shoe dealer at 240 Fifth Avenue; a Venetian glass vase marked $7.50, and a cup and saucer marked $9.50. One of the women also carried a bundle which was found to contain a coat from Hollender's.

When the prisoners were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court they gave their names as Mamie Harris, 240 West Fortieth Street; Mrs. Bessie Lawrence of One Hundred and Third Street, and George Murray of Cincinnati, Ohio. Magistrate Crane held them in $500 bail each for examination to-day.

Tried to Shoot His Brother.

George Bassermann of Guttenberg, N. J., was sent to the Hudson County Jail by Justice Walker of that town, yesterday, in default of $500 bail. He is charged with having attempted to shoot his brother, August Bassermann, a Guttenberg School Trustee and a Brooklyn contractor.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Alexander—McCord.

The marriage of Miss Myra E. McCord, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis McCord, to James W. Alexander, took place at 9 o'clock last night, at the home of her uncle, Eugene Morrell, 314 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John Greenleaf Oakley, of the Centennary Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.

The bride wore a cream-white gros de londres silk dress trimmed with duchesse lace. She also wore a broad, double-faced satin sash, and her veil of chiffon was caught up by a cluster of pearls, a gift from friends living on Turk's Island, West Indies.

Miss Catherine Morrell, a cousin of the bride, was the maid of honor. She was dressed in pink brocade silk, trimmed with chiffon, and she wore a sash like the bride's. She was the only attendant on the bride.

The best man was Frank Haight, and the ushers were Charles Alexander, a brother of the bridegroom; Walter Morrell, cousin of the bride; Walter H. Pritchard, and William H. Lafarge. Master L. Elliott of Brooklyn, clothed in black velvet, was page, and the Misses Margaret E. Alexander and Lillian E. Wright of Rockville Centre, L. I., held the white ribbon forming the aisle through the parlor.

Miss Marie E. Wright played the Wedding March from "Lohengrin" as the wedding procession started down the aisle to meet the bridegroom.

After the ceremony there was a reception, and then the bride and bridegroom started on a wedding tour through Canada. On their return they will live on the west side of Harlem.

Among those present at the reception were Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Elliott of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. McCord, Lewis McCord, H. O. Jones of Brooklyn, Miss Maud Preston of Stamford, N. Y.; M. H. Beckley, John C. Spaulding, M. C. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bastine, Mr. and Mrs. D. MacKeevet, John Willets, Miss Sadie Lee, Mr. and Mrs. A. Canterbury, Miss Florence Black, Mr. and Mrs. N. Denis, J. Faynam, George Reynolds, Mr. Neighan, Mr. Warburton, Mrs. D. Alexander, T. F. Peterson, Miss Ida Collier, Frank Collier, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Paul of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Denik, Miss Jennie Rostern, Miss Addie Hemessey, Miss Alma Tallman, Mrs. Oakley, Mrs. Ida Oakley, Miss Susie Oakley, Mr. W. Hamnam, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Delavan, Miss Anna Valentine, Mrs. S. O. Wright of Rockville Centre, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Bowles, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Buddington, P. E. Herrman, and H. E. Cox.

The decorations of the rooms were many-colored Autumn leaves, sent from Stamford, N. Y., in the heart of the Catskill Mountains, by one of the guests, Miss Maude Preston. The bridegroom, who is a popular member of the Nonpareil Boat Club, is a son of the late D. Alexander of this city.

Gibb—Pretzfelder.

Miss Alma Pretzfelder and W. F. Gibb were married at 8 o'clock last night at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Simon H. Pretzfelder, of 65 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Joachim Elmendorf of the First Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem. Miss Bertha Pretzfelder was maid of honor, and Misses Florence and Elsie Gibb were the bridesmaids. James Gibb, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

VALENTINE GADESDEN DEAD.

The Report Sent by the Man Who Made Him a Co-respondent.

A cable dispatch from London says that this telegram has been received there from Badnauheim, Grand Duchy of Hesse:

Cable all the world that Valentine Gadesden died suddenly Sunday; heart disease.
YARDE-BULLER.

Walter Yarde-Buller is brother to John Yarde-Buller, Baron Churston, of the peerage of England. The title was created in 1858. Valentine Gadesden was a real estate broker in San Francisco.

Mr. Yarde-Buller married in 1886 Lellah Blair, widow of D. Boyle Blair, an attaché of the British Diplomatic Service, and daughter of Gen. Ralph Wilson Kirkham of Oakland, Cal., a gallant soldier and a friend of William H. Seward. Mr. and Mrs. Yarde-Buller lived in England.

Divorce proceedings were instituted by Mr. Yarde-Buller against his wife, and the hearing of the suit was begun in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice in London, July 23. Mr. Gadesden was named as co-respondent. The defendant was accused of intemperance, assault, threatening to kill the plaintiff, and infidelity. She made counter-charges of the same nature.

Both husband and wife made strong denials, but the plaintiff weakened his case by admitting that he asked the forgiveness of his wife for weak, blackguardly conduct; that he had asked a physician to examine as to his wife's sanity, and that he had in a letter to Baron Churston admitted that he was entirely wrong in accusing his wife of intemperance. He said, however, that his wife introduced Gadesden to him as "Cousin Cyril."

There was testimony that the plaintiff was guilty of gross misconduct, and the defendant made a good witness in her own behalf. She testified to many acts by her husband which tended to disrupt the domestic relations. She said that Gadesden came from San Francisco to look after her interests and protect her from her husband. He had respected her.

The court decided in favor of Mrs. Yarde-Buller July 29, and decreed a separation from her husband. He was condemned to pay the costs of the action.

MERCY FOR A BARON'S SON.

Joseph B. Von Rabeneck Allowed to Plead Guilty to Petit Larceny.

Joseph B. Von Rabeneck, who says he is the fourth son of the Baron Von Rabeneck of Coblenz, Germany, was permitted to plead guilty to petit larceny before Judge Fitzgerald, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court, yesterday.

He was arrested on Aug. 29 for snatching from a woman's hand, at Church and Vesey Streets, a pocketbook containing $2. The Grand Jury indicted him for grand larceny on the facts presented, but took an interest in the young man, who told a pitiful story of poverty and almost actual starvation. The Grand Jury took the unusual course of asking the Court to accept a plea of petit larceny.

Assistant District Attorney Battle also took an interest in the young man, and yesterday he asked Judge Fitzgerald to suspend sentence. Mr. Battle said he had secured employment for the young man. The Judge said he would put the case over until Thursday for investigation.

Joseph's father and two brothers are officers in the German Army. Joseph worked for a time as a bartender in this city, but lost that position.

New English Guide to Paris.

American visitors to Paris have had another guide to that cosmopolitan city prepared for their use. It is called "The Paris Directory; or, Angelo-American Paris Directory." It is published in pocket size, and may be carried along with a small dictionary and a conversational guide in one pocket. Although quite small, it seems comprehensive. It gives information concerning all places of note and time and prices of admission, together with pictures of the most famous ones. A directory of the prominent families in Paris furnishes a kind of information that is very useful to travelers. This list includes English and American residents. A suggestive little itinerary for "doing" Paris in eight days is added. The text is English.

QUISSETTA WAS INJURED

HIT GROUND THREE TIMES IN HEMPSTEAD HARBOR.

The Schooner Hauled Out at City Island—Vice Commodore Adams's Trip in the Sachem Around Cape Cod—A 70-Foot Racing Class Started for Next Season—James Ross of Montreal to Bring the Erl King Across the Ocean.

The Quissetta, H. W. Harris's new schooner, during the race of the American Yacht Club on Saturday, hit three times in Hempstead Harbor, and it is thought was injured somewhat by the pounding. She was taken to City Island yesterday, and hauled out there, to be examined and cleaned for the races with the Amorita, which are to be sailed on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The Amorita has also been hauled out for cleaning at the same place.

H. B. Seeley, who this year imported the English half-rater Microbe, has the racing fever, and is thinking of building a 46-footer to try and lower the colors of the Wasp, whose victories are getting monotonous.

Vice Commodore Frederick T. Adams of the Atlantic Yacht Club and a party of friends left the city yesterday to go to Marblehead and meet his schooner yacht, the Sachem. They will bring her around to Port Jefferson to lay up for the Winter. This is a trip that Commodore Adams takes every Fall to wind up his Summer's pleasure, and he usually has lots of sport out of it. For two or three years the Sachem has run into an equinoxial storm off Cape Cod, and last year it took her six days to make the voyage. Commodore Adams is every inch a sailor, and thoroughly enjoys this sort of fun, though some of his friends wish before they get home that they, too, could find pleasure in it, instead of continued pain.

A new racing class of sloops will furnish much of the sport next season. Several yachtsmen have agreed to build boats of 70 feet racing length, or about 60 feet on the water line. The class is to be governed by a special set of rules, which are to be drawn up. The depth of the boats will be limited to 14 feet with centreboard raised. This class is about the same size as the Queen Mab. The boats are to be raced without time allowance and on one-gun starts.

James Ross of Montreal, once the Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and a member of the New-York Yacht Club, has gone to England. It is understood that he intends to purchase the Erl King, which he has had under charter this season. He will bring her to this country next Spring. Mr. Ross, during the last few years, has taken an active interest in yachting matters. In 1895 he chartered the schooner Alcaea, and when J. H. Duggan challenged last Fall for a race for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Cup for half-raters, Mr. Ross, who is Commodore of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, took an active interest in the arrangements and subscribed liberally to defray the cost of building several small boats, one of which, the Glencairn, came down to Long Island Sound and returned with the cup. The Erl King, now owned by Major A. H. Davis, is a steel boat and was built in 1894 by Ramage & Ferguson, at Leith, her designs having been furnished by St. Clare Byrne, who designed the Sunbeam, the Vallant, and other yachts. She is a schooner-rigged steamer. Her dimensions are 180 feet between perpendiculars, 170 feet on the water line, 26 feet 4 inches beam, and 15 feet 2 inches depth. She is fitted with triple-expansion engines, with cylinders 16, 26, and 42 inches in diameter by 27 inches stroke. Her tonnage is 443, and she is rated A1 at Lloyds. Mr. Ross, who is largely interested in the street railroads of Montreal, recently has purchased the railroad franchises of the City of Birmingham, England, and intends to introduce the electric system there.

Every day now yachts are laying up for the Winter at the various yacht basins in South Brooklyn. At Tebo's, at the foot of Twenty-fourth Street, are John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal, John R. Drexel's Sultana, C. A. Gould's Neaira, A. S. Van Santvoord's Clermont, Commodore John H. Hanan's Embla, Charles H. Merrill's Mindora, J. J. Albright's Sapphire, Edgar F. Luckenback's Now Then, Horace A. Hutchin's Viking, Hiram P. Sibley's Restless, W. H. Watrous's Judy, John Murray Mitchell's cutter Bedouin, and the following schooners: J. Rogers Maxwell's Emerald, J. S. Watson's Lasca, André Fourchy's Meteor, and Thomas L. Watt's Intrepid.

Over in Manning's Basin are Samuel H. Austin, Jr.'s Lagonda, E. N. Dickerson's Nooya, and August Belmont's cutter Minerola.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt's Conqueror is laid up in the Erie Basin; W. K. Vanderbilt's Valiant is lying at the foot of Fiftieth Street, North River, practically out of commission and waiting orders.

Joseph De F. Junken's schooner yacht Columbia has been taken to the Little Egg Harbor, N. J., to be laid up for the Winter. Henry Walter's steam yacht Narada will be laid up for the Winter at New-London.

Several yachtsmen are anticipating a trip to the West Indies this Winter. P. A. B. Widener, owner of the steam yacht Josephine, had planned a cruise in European waters for the Winter, but owing to the death of Mrs. Widener this trip has been abandoned, and the Josephine is now in Philadelphia. She is to be brought back to Tebo's yard in a few days to be fitted out for an extended trip in the West Indies. A. J. Cassatt, another Philadelphian, and owner of the auxiliary steam yacht Enterprise, will also start for the West Indies in a few weeks. E. B. Sheldon's yacht Black Pearl, another powerful auxiliary steam vessel, is to be fitted out next month for cruising in Southern waters. T. R. Hostetter, owner of the steamer Duquesne, is preparing for several weeks of duck shooting in the waters of the Chesapeake. With a party of friends he will go down to Fort Monroe in a few days, and then a cruise will begin.

Cornelius Furgueson, Jr., had a very narrow escape from drowning during the storm on Saturday. He was off Manhattan Beach with a party of friends in his catboat Hester. When the squall struck, everything was carried away, and the life-saving crew went out to rescue the venturesome Corinthians. Mr. Furgueson lost everything, including $100 that he carried in his pocket. The wreck of the yacht was brought back to Bath Beach by the tugboat A. P. Murray, which had been sent down by Theodore Krombach, the Vice Commodore of the Volunteer Life-Saving Service, in charge of the South Brooklyn Division.

A CUP FOR MISS BARNES.

Won at the Golf Links at the Lenox Tournament Yesterday.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 21.—There was a large and brilliant gathering of society people at the Lenox links to-day to witness the opening of the annual tournament of the Lenox Golf Club. The weather was all that could be desired, although the grounds were a little heavy, owing to the severe rains of Saturday. Among those present to watch the playing were Baron and Baroness Fava, Count de Galarza, Count Vinci, Baron and Baroness Theilman, Joseph H. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane and family, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Frederick Diodati Thompson, Senor and Senora de Lome, and, in fact, all the Lenox cottagers and their house parties.

The playing for the Ladies' Cup, given by Mme. de Heredia, was the event of the morning. Miss Lelia Sloane, who was the winner of last year's cup, was unable to play, so only five of the young women golfers of the club contested. Miss Cornelia Barnes was the winner of the beautiful trophy, which is a two-handled cup standing upon an octagonal base and suitably inscribed. Her score was 101 gross, handicap 22, net, 79. The others who played were Misses Winifred and Eunice Ives, Miss Stokes, and Miss Maud Curtis.

The contest for the loving cup given by Mrs. William D. Sloane was close and exciting. There were about sixty entries, and playing lasted until 5 P. M. A. H. Fenn of the Palmetto Golf Club, the scratch man, was the winner, with a score of 85. He made his first round in 41, the best score ever made at the Lenox links. The scores of other scratch players were: W. B. Cutting, Jr., 97, and Herbert C. Leeds, 98. The other leading scores were made by Richard Peters, 106 gross, 7 handicap, 99 net; Joseph H. Choate, Jr., 101, 8, 93; F. B. Kerr, 106, 8, 98; Hamilton Cary, 114, 16, 98; Lindsay Fairfax, 108, 11, 97, and E. N. Jewell, 102, 11, 91.

The ladies of the Golf Club served tea on the grounds in a large marquee, which was charmingly decorated with Autumn flowers, and bright-hued leaves. Several dinners were given to-night in honor of their many guests by Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph N. Burden. The preliminary play for the five-hundred-dollar Lenox Cup begins to-morrow.

NEW-YORK PLAYERS WON.

Washington Enthusiasts Present Joyce with a Silver Bat.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 8; Washington, 4.
Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 3.
Pittsburg, 2; Louisville, 1.
Louisville, 6; Pittsburg, 3.
Cleveland, 4; Cincinnati, 1.
Baltimore, 10; Philadelphia, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	88	37	.704
Cleveland	78	45	.634
Cincinnati	76	50	.603
Boston	71	56	.559
Chicago	71	57	.555
Pittsburg	65	61	.516
New-York	62	61	.504
Philadelphia	60	65	.480
Brooklyn	56	70	.444
Washington	55	71	.437
St. Louis	38	89	.299
Louisville	36	91	.283

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The New-York ball team won easily to-day by better all-around playing. The fielding of the home team was of the minor league order. Joyce of the New-York nine was presented with a silver bat, inscribed, "When 'Scrappy' tied the score, by his local admirers." The game was called at the end of the sixth inning on account of darkness. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Lush, rf	2	0	1	1	0	V'n H'n, cf.	2	1	1	0	0
Demont, ss.	2	2	0	3	2	Tiernan, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Selbach, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0
McGuire, c.	0	2	1	1	1	Joyce, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0
Smith, 3b.	0	2	1	0	0	Davis, ss.	1	0	1	5	0
O'Brien, 2b.	0	0	2	3	1	Beckley, 1b.	1	2	11	0	0
Brown, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Stafford, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
C'w'ght, 1b.	0	0	9	1	1	Warner, c.	0	0	2	2	0
Mercer, p.	0	0	1	4	0	Meekin, p.	1	1	1	0	0
Total	4	6*	17	13	5	Total	8	11	18	11	0

*Meekin out for Stafford's interference.

Washington	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	
New-York	2	0	1	2	1	2	8		

Earned runs—New-York, 4; Washington, 2. First base on errors—New-York, 4. Left on bases—New-York, 7; Washington, 3. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 3; off Mercer, 2. Struck out—By Meekin, 1. Three-base hit—Beckley. Sacrifice hits—Selbach, (2,) Van Haltren, Gleason, and Mercer. Stolen bases—Gleason, Davis. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

BOSTON WON FROM BROOKLYN.

A Close Game Played at Eastern Park Which the Home Team Lost.

The baseball game between the Boston and Brooklyn teams played at Eastern Park yesterday was a very close and interesting one. The Brooklyn team began with two runs, and held the lead until the seventh inning. Then the Bostons scored three times, and added another run in the eight, which gave them the game by a score of 5 to 3. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
H'lton, cf.	1	1	3	0	0	Jones, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Tenney, rf.	1	1	3	0	0	A'erson, 1b.	0	1	13	1	0
Duffy, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	Griffin, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Long, ss.	0	1	0	6	0	Bonner, 2b.	0	0	2	8	0
Tucker, 1b.	1	0	10	2	0	C'coran, ss.	1	1	2	3	1
McGann, 2b.	1	1	0	1	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	1	3	2	2
Bergen, c.	0	1	4	1	1	McCarthy, lf.	0	0	1	0	1
Collins, 3b.	1	1	2	4	1	Grim, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Stivetts, p.	0	1	2	0	0	Daub, p.	0	0	0	2	0

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The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
BIJOU—Marty Malone—8:00.
BROADWAY—The Caliph—8:20.
CASINO—The Gold Bug—8:00.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed, or Stolen—8:15.
GARRICK—Chevalier—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Land of the Living—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—El Capitan—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00.
HOYT'S—Sue—8:20.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
STANDARD—Vaudeville—1:00 to 11:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1896.

THE CHANCE FOR STATE ISSUES.

Mr. THACHER in his letter to Chairman DANFORTH endeavors in the campaign of a Presidential year to subordinate the dominant National issue to State questions. He starts off by repudiating the Chicago platform, though the convention which nominated him declared that no platform ever written "embodied more completely the interests of the whole people," and accepting the ticket which has no purpose but to give effect to the declarations of the platform.

He undertakes to justify this extraordinary performance by declaring that the conditions are "unusual," and proceeding to lay great stress upon the evil record of the last Republican Legislature and the importance of the issues involved in State politics. His criticisms are put in the spirit of extreme partisanship, but they are in part justified, and in conditions that were not "unusual" the Democratic Party would have strong grounds upon which to conduct a State campaign. But when the Chicago Convention ran counter to the established principles of the Democratic Party on the great National issue of the year and outraged the declared convictions of the Democracy of this State, the only possible chance of conducting a campaign on State issues with any hope of success lay in breaking away from the Chicago platform and ticket and taking a position in accord with the convictions of New-York Democrats. That chance was destroyed for the present year by the action of the convention at Buffalo which nominated Mr. THACHER, and the candidate cannot revive it by repudiating the Buffalo "indorsement" of the Chicago platform.

The Albany Argus not only characterizes this "indorsement" as "stultification and stupidity," but it indignantly rejects the Chicago ticket as well as the Chicago platform. It undertakes to sink the whole National contest out of the sight of Democrats and calls upon them to "unite in support of the excellent State ticket upon the State issues so admirably summed up in the Buffalo platform," maintaining, truly enough, that State officers have nothing to do with the currency of the Nation.

The thing proposed by Mr. THACHER and his Albany organ is an obvious impossibility. Even assuming the summing up of State issues in the Buffalo platform to be altogether "admirable" and the reiteration of them by the candidate for Governor to be unexceptionable, and going still further and admitting the unqualified excellence of the State ticket, the Democrats of this State cannot be induced to ignore the National contest, upon which so much depends. The Buffalo Convention pledged the organization which nominated Mr. THACHER to the support of BRYAN and SEWALL, and put up an Electoral ticket in their behalf. That ticket will head the column on the official ballot which contains the names of the candidates of the same convention for State offices, and few Democrats will separate their vote for the State ticket from their vote for the National ticket. The "excellent State ticket" will have to stand or fall with the discredited National ticket.

The State issues will be relegated to the future by the action of the Democrats themselves, and the best chance of having them settled finally in accordance with Democratic claims lies with the development of new strength in the real Democratic Party of the State, wich will be represented in the Brooklyn Convention of Thursday. It is not to the organization from which the ability and character and moral purpose of the State Democracy have been eliminated that the people of the State will look for reform in State affairs.

WHICH IS IT?

At the meeting of the Greater New-York Commission yesterday Gen. TRACY spoke of the work of Messrs. DE WITT and DEAN as "a complete codification of the laws of New-York and Brooklyn," evidently meaning the laws of the State relating to the government of those two cities. He regarded it as a very useful preparation for the work of the commission.

Mr. DE WITT referred to the same production as "the best system of municipal government thus far evolved in the history of municipalities," based upon the "experiences of cities throughout the civilized world," "no study, no authority, no light from whatever source it could come" having been neglected in its preparation. In fact, "every modern, novel, or original idea" which was "deemed worthy of consideration" was "inserted" in it, as well as a "compilation and codification of all the existing laws"—not of New-York and Brooklyn, but "respecting the municipal departments of the City of New-York, which by any possibility could be applicable to the greater city."

These two estimates of what the subcommittee of the Committee on Draft has put together appear to differ rather widely, but doubtless the full committee will find out whether it is "in outline a model charter," as Mr. DE WITT calls it, or a "full codification of all the statutes of the two cities," as it was further designated by Gen. TRACY. We expect to see it issue from the hands of the committee with considerable modification, so far as its "structural features," as its framer calls them, are concerned. When the commission meets again on the 15th of October it should have before it something that will be recognized as a draft of such a framework of municipal government as it is proposed to adopt for the Greater New-York.

"BISMARCK FOR SILVER."

This title is put by The Journal over a letter from Prince BISMARCK to Gov. CULBERSON of Texas. It is not justified by the letter, which is as follows:

FRIEDRICHSRUH, Aug. 24, 1896.

Honored Sir: Your esteemed favor of July 1 has been duly received. I have always had a predilection for bimetallism, but I would not, while in office, claim my views of the matter to be infallibly true when advanced against the views of experts. I hold to this very hour that it would be advisable to bring about between the nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce a mutual agreement in favor of the establishment of bimetallism.

Considered from a commercial and industrial standpoint, the United States are freer by far in their movements than any nation of Europe, and hence if the people of the United States should find it compatible with their interests to take independent action in the direction of bimetallism, I cannot but believe that such action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement, and the coming into this league of every European nation.

Assuring you of my highest respect, I remain, your most obedient servant,

BISMARCK.

This is not a declaration "for silver," but for bimetallism by international agreement. The Prince thinks that "independent action in the direction of bimetallism" by the United States "would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement and the coming into this league of every European nation." His opinion on that point is entitled to respect. But BISMARCK takes pains to pass no judgment on the effect of "independent action" on the interests of the United States. He distinctly reserves judgment, and leaves to "the people of the United States" to say whether it would be "compatible with their interests." One effect it would clearly have would be to tend to make the same German gold buy more wheat than at present. He would not object to that.

Meanwhile we note with pleasure that our free-silver friends are getting over their nervousness about "foreign dictation," and welcome comment from European statesmen. If they will make their study broad enough, they will find it enlightening.

ARMORIES FOR SCHOOLS.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union on Sunday a delegate introduced a resolution that the armories should be utilized for the benefit of the children for whom room cannot be found in the public schools. It does not appear that any action was taken on the resolution, and yet it seems to have been by far the most important and interesting matter in the proceedings of the meeting.

Of course such a use of the armories could be justified only in an emergency in which a public object of great value was to be obtained by a diversion of the buildings from their ordinary uses. But everybody knows that such an emergency exists. By whose fault it exists is another question, and, indeed, a minor question, the consideration of which may safely be postponed to the consideration how the urgent public need may be met for the time being. We confess that we can see no objection to the use of the armories under such entirely exceptional circumstances as those by which we are now confronted. Here, provided by the taxpayers for public purposes, are ample accommodations for the children of whom so many thousands are excluded, certainly by no fault of their own or of their parents, from the instruction which it is the duty of the city to provide for them. The use of the armories for the purpose for which they were built is occasional only, whereas the use for which space and shelter not now available are needed is a constant one. Indeed, under proper restrictions it is probable that the buildings could be used for schools during school hours without any impairment whatever of their usefulness for their specific purpose. Their use as armories is almost, if not quite, limited to hours when the public schools are not in session.

Of course there are many questions of detail to be considered before such a project can be put into operation. It would require, in the first place, a considerable increase of the teaching staff; in the next place, the purchase of a considerable quantity of furniture and material, and, in the third place, consultation between the authorities of the Board of Education and the authorities of the National Guard to devise regulations that would insure that the secondary use of the buildings should be secured with the least possible interference with their primary purpose. But all these are matters of detail, and they can be arranged if the right spirit is shown by all concerned. It must be recognized on all hands that the public need is urgent, and there must be on all hands a real desire to satisfy it. If the problem is approached in this spirit, we believe that the difficulties of detail would be found to be much less formidable than they might at first sight appear.

AN ALCOHOL MONOPOLY.

M. DU PUY is urging the foundation of a Governmental alcohol monopoly in France. While this is not wholly novel in that country, where revenue is already got from the tobacco monopoly, and a much smaller one from salt, it would be more far reaching, and would impose new and trying duties on the Government. Every one, or nearly every one, in France regards the tobacco monopoly as a nuisance, and with reason. There is nothing smokable worse than the average French Government-made cigar, except the Government-made cigarette, and it is a stretch of courtesy to call either of them smokable. Both exhaust the possibilities of disagreeableness in their several lines, and, though most brands of each are sold for low prices, they are not cheap. The worst feature of the system is that for a score of years, at least, there has been no improvement. The unfortunate Frenchman who cannot afford to pay for imported tobacco smokes just as wretched stuff now as he did under Marshal MACMAHON, and at about the same price, though great changes have been made for the better in other lands.

The spirits monopoly might work better. That would depend on the extent given to Government control. If the State is to manufacture and sell all spirits in their potable form, it could secure purity. If it is to make and sell alcohol to be used in making potable spirits, the abuse and evil of adulteration would not be checked. They might even be stimulated by the higher price of the alcohol. Russia has a monopoly of spirits, and derives from it the most important part of the national revenue; but there is no country where vile drink prevails more and does more cruel mischief than in Russia. The whole business there is a monstrous outrage; the Government may literally be said largely to be supported on the physical and moral ruin of a large part of the population. It is probably no exaggeration to say that the mere earning capacity destroyed in Russians by the spirits controlled by the Government constitutes a loss of taxpaying power many times more than the equivalent of the revenue gained. Unfortunately, France cannot be expected to do things of this sort on a much higher level than that of Russia. M. DU PUY'S experiment is a very risky one.

ARMENIA AND AMERICA.

The announcement in an Italian journal that Italy, "supported by the United States and Great Britain," has taken the initiative step toward forcing Turkey to grant the reforms demanded in the case of Armenia is sufficiently startling. But that it is not in the least credible may be found by a very brief examination of the position of each of the powers named as concerned in the effort to force the acceptance by the Porte of the reforms demanded in Armenia.

Italy, which naturally takes the lead in an Italian account of such a proceeding, has probably the least interest in the settlement of the Turkish question of any of the powers concerned. It is true that Italy, or, rather, Sardinia, went to war forty years ago, together with England and France, to prevent Russia from seizing Constantinople. But the Italian interest was even then mainly an interest in conserving the "balance of power," and it was weaker than that of either of the allies of Italy. At present the Quirinal would not be likely to engage in a crusade for the protection of Catholics at the instigation of the Vatican. It would be as lukewarm in the defense of Christians not Roman Catholics as Russia has been accused of being in defense of Christians not of the Greek Church. But what makes the report most incredible in regard to Italy is that she is the weakest and most vulnerable member of the Triple Alliance, and that a warlike operation of Italy in conjunction with the powers not members of that alliance would almost necessarily and of itself break the alliance, and leave Italy naked to her enemies. This consideration seems to make the story entirely incredible as regards Italy.

As regards England, it is monstrous to suppose that the Government, on the eve of the Czar's visit to England, would take a step which, unless taken in conjunction with Russia, would be sure to offend the Czar and his people. We have all had to recognize the strength of Great Britain's reasons for refusing to interfere by arms in behalf of the Armenians. If she were now to interfere to discipline the Sultan with no other European help than that of Italy, she would, no doubt, bring on a general European war. On the other hand, there is a distinct hope that the Czar's visit to England may result in putting upon the Porte a pressure to behave decently which the Porte cannot resist.

Finally, as to the United States, the efforts of our Government have from the first been limited to the protection of Americans and their property. Doubtless they will continue to be so limited. While it is conceivable that we might contribute some men-of-war to a general movement of all Christendom to intimidate the Sultan in the interest of humanity, it is not conceivable that we should intervene with two European powers, in despite or in disregard of the others, in what is in great part a question of European politics. Our own grievances are not such as to demand that we should go to war with Turkey. For us to join two powers in an effort to put pressure upon Turkey would be a departure from all our traditions which it is simply out of the question that President CLEVELAND can contemplate.

"The legal-tender function is what makes either silver or gold dollars good money, and no other act of Congress, save that which vests these coins alike with the legal-tender function, has anything at all to do with their purchasing power or their parity."—Denver Republican.

There are several serious mistakes in this statement. To commence with the last, the acts of Congress which have to do with keeping the parity between gold dollars and silver dollars are those of 1890 and 1893, which declare it to be the established policy of the United States to maintain that parity. These the Treasury has executed by paying out either metal as demanded. This did preserve the parity, and does still. Nothing else would. The legal-tender function of silver aids, but would fail if the Treasury kept the gold and forced out the silver. In the same way the legal-tender function may help to keep silver "good money," but in a limited degree. No one can say exactly how much, but very little. Where the coinage of silver is unlimited, the coined silver is little, if any, better than the uncoined. Legal tender has nothing to do with gold being "good money." Melt a gold eagle, and it is as good as if it were coin to any one who knows its value. The coin simply bears the Government stamp of how much the value is.

WILLIAM LOWNDES, Secretary of Treasury of England in 1696, proposed that upon a recoinage the new shilling should be worth only ninepence or ninepence-half penny. Of him, MACAULAY says: "He was not in the least aware that a piece of metal with the King's head on it was a commodity of which the price was governed by the sound laws which govern the price of a piece of metal fashioned into a spoon or a buckle, and that it was no more in the power of Parliament to make the kingdom richer by calling a crown a pound than to make the kingdom larger by calling a furlong a mile. He seriously believed, incredible as it may seem, that if the ounce of silver were divided into seven shillings instead of five, foreign nations would sell us their wines and their silks for a smaller number of ounces."—(MACAULAY'S History of England, Vol. V., Chapter XXI., Page 96.) That was in 1696; two hundred years have passed, and still "there are others."

In declaring its support of JOHN BOYD THACHER for Governor "because he is a Democrat," The Albany Argus says:

The Argus abates no jot of its indignation at the stultification and stupidity of indorsement of the Chicago platform, but it declines to submit the Democratic Party to vivisection when the removal of a wart is in question.

This "wart" of necessity includes the whole Chicago platform and the ticket that goes with it, which make a considerable excrescence for the Democratic Party to carry about. It is a question whether its removal can be effected without vivisection, and there is liable to be a dispute among the doctors as to which is wart and which is the body of the party.

Mr. BRYAN is running as a Democratic candidate with a recorded threat, made before the convention, not to vote for its ticket unless it took ground for free silver never before taken by the party. Mr. SEWALL is on the Democratic ticket with BRYAN with a record as President of the American Marine Association, which has been, and is, working for discriminating protective duties for shipping—a measure advocated only by the Republicans. Recently the association has been sending out circulars amounting to an appeal to vote for the Republican ticket. This is awkward for SEWALL, but, as the Secretary said yesterday: "The Republican Party in its platform offered to give us what Mr. SEWALL and our association had been demanding for years, while the Democrats ignored us; so I thought that we ought to support the party that supports us, and I sent out the circulars." "I know that Mr. SEWALL heartily favors the shipping plank in the Republican platform, but his position is embarrassing under the circumstances." The two "circumstances" that embarrass SEWALL are, first, that he is guilty of double dealing, and, second, that he has been found out.

Although the number of names added to the pension list during the last fiscal year exceeded the number that disappeared from it, the Commissioner of Pensions thinks it may now be "safely assumed" that the roll will show a steady diminution, as the rate of mortality of those who served in the war is rapidly increasing. If we were to judge of the longevity of soldiers by the pension list, it would be something astonishing, for that has steadily increased ever since the war, through the merciful interposition of a beneficent Congress, which may yet again arrest the increasing rate of mortality for pensioners, if not for soldiers. It is something that the disbursements have come within the enormous appropriation of $140,000,000, but we observe that the estimate for the next fiscal year is the same amount, notwithstanding the promised diminution of the roll.

If, as JULIAN RALPH telegraphs, "on fairly good authority," the extradition of TYNAN is to be granted by the French Government, we shall have some prospect of testing the numerous theories to which the story of the London police has given rise. TYNAN would have to be put on trial, and the English courts are not influenced by Scotland Yard yarns. They demand facts. If there is any evidence that TYNAN was engaged in a conspiracy against the life of the Czar, it will be brought out, for such a conspiracy, if pursued within the jurisdiction of the courts, is a crime under English law. If, as has been surmised, some of the released prisoners have given testimony that can be used against TYNAN, that, too, will be produced. And if the whole story is one of those inventions in which police and detectives sometimes indulge for their own glorification, we shall probably discover that fact.

Says JOHN C. SHEEHAN, late of Buffalo, whom Mr. CROKER is just now allowing to fool with the throttle of the Tammany machine:

"No man can remain a member of Tammany Hall who does not vote the straight National and State ticket next November."

Don't be a humbug. When November, 1897, comes around and a Mayor of the Greater New-York is to be voted for, your successor in charge of Tammany will be only too glad to welcome every one who is willing to help the organization. The only question is, Will there be any organization left after a few more months of such work as you have been doing?

The action of the committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen in cutting down the appropriation of the Board of Estimate for the city Civil Service Commission from $15,000 to $5,000 is something more serious than a mere exercise of spite toward the commission or of contempt for the principle of appointment for ascertained "merit and fitness." It is a deliberate effort to cripple the commission whose service is necessary to carry out the absolute requirement of the State Constitution with regard to appointments "in the civil service of the State and of all the civil divisions thereof." A suit has been brought for an injunction to prevent the Aldermen from approving the report of the committee, but such an attempt to prevent the execution of the law in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution ought to involve a severe penalty.

Of the merits of the dispute between the owners of mines in Leadville and the working miners we do not pretend to judge without fuller knowledge than is now available. But no matter what may have been the rights or wrongs of the men, the riot and bloodshed and arson in Leadville yesterday were outrages against law and order and the rights of life and property which should not only promptly be repressed, but should be severely punished. If this cannot be done by the Government of Colorado, then that State confesses that it is not civilized, but barbarous. The Governor seems to have acted with decision and to have called out all the force at his command, and we trust that not only further trouble will be avoided, but that those responsible for the lawlessness and violence will be brought to justice. Every State is liable to such outbreaks. New-York has had its share, and its record in dealing with them is not as honorable as we wish it were. We hope that Colorado will make one that the whole country can regard with pride.

The report that reaches us this morning that the Spanish Governor General of the Philippine Islands has been murdered is not improbable, if the dispatches in the Madrid press are correct as to the monstrous cruelties practiced under his administration. We published yesterday morning the statement of the Madrid Imparcial that 54 out of 100 rebels thrown into one dungeon at Manila were dead from suffocation in one night, and that "men are taken out in batches and shot" for the purpose of "striking terror among the sympathizers with the rebels." Terror is not the only sentiment aroused by such barbarity; blind and desperate rage is just as sure. It may easily be that the Governor fell before it.

Meanwhile, it is not merely the natives that Spain has to fear in the Philippines. There is a considerable element of Japanese in the islands, and it is reported that their home Government is prepared to resent the treatment they have received. Japan, indeed, would be only too glad to find an excuse to seize the Philippines, which she has long coveted and which some of her leaders declare that she ought to take by force. Her navy would be far more than a match for any vessels the Spanish could send; she could pour into the islands ten regiments to one that Spain could send, and we may be sure that her army would give a very different account of itself from that that WEYLER'S troops are giving of themselves in Cuba. Formosa, half way between Japan and the Philippines, does not content the Japanese. It would be a curious development if Spain, one of the oldest and proudest monarchies of the Occident, should be driven from her colony by the newest of the Oriental kingdoms. If Japan is in earnest, and Russia does not interfere, nothing could prevent it.

One of the Mistakes at Buffalo.

From The Albany Argus, (Dem.)

From the standpoint merely of cold, practical politics, looking at it as a mere proposition of vote-getting and ticket-electing, the Buffalo plank indorsing the Chicago platform is unwise and inexpedient. Unwise, since its language is such as to multiply the embarrassments and obstructions to unity in State affairs; inexpedient, since it cannot, by the wildest or the most enthusiastic supporter of the Chicago platform, be really anticipated that this act of the New-York Convention will add to the supporters of Mr. Bryan any considerable body of voters that would not have supported him without it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A Chester correspondent of The Philadelphia Ledger says that the recent protracted session of the Republican conferrees in the Sixth Congressional District of Pennsylvania and its unsatisfactory ending have probably given its death knell to the conferree system in the district, and every effort will be made to establish a district convention, which is fair to the candidates. A movement looking to this end was started some years ago, but was thwarted by the Republican leaders of Chester County. The plan in the State now is for the party to hold conventions in each of the counties composing a Congressional district, which elect conferrees and usually instruct them whom they shall support for the candidate. Of course, this fetters the delegates and often results in "dead-locks" which the conferrees, acting under strict instructions, are unable to break without disobeying the orders of their creators, a difficulty which can be avoided by holding district conventions in which each county shall have a just representation, and the merits and claims of candidates and counties can be calmly considered and passed upon.

—The business men of Atlanta, Ga., are felicitating themselves upon the decidedly good effect which the Cotton States and International Exposition, held there last year, has had upon the prosperity and activity of the city. The Journal gives some figures showing that they have good foundation for their good feeling, saying, for one thing, that nearly $2,000,000 has been spent there within the past year in the construction of buildings, in spite of the usual experience of exposition cities, which has been that it took considerable time after the close of a great fair for investments to find their old channels and business to settle down to the point of progress. Atlanta, The Journal claims, shows a strong contrast in this respect to Chicago, New-Orleans, and San Francisco. The new buildings which have been completed are all occupied, and tenants are ready for more. "There are no vacant houses, either business buildings or residences, in Atlanta," is The Journal's clinching assertion.

—State Mine Inspector HAZELTINE of Ohio reports that that State's production of coal last year amounted to the great quantity of 13,683,879 tons, an increase of 1,773,660 tons over the preceding year. There was an unusual percentage of gain in the output of lump coal, and this the Inspector attributes to the increased use of mining machines and the adoption of improved methods in mining. More coal was mined by machinery than ever before in the history of the industry in the State. There are 1,187 coal mines in Ohio. Last year there were 263,132 tons mined for each life lost and 90,026 tons for each person seriously injured; 39 8-10 per cent. of the accidents were due to falls of roof, 17 per cent. to falls of coal, 24 7-10 per cent. to contact with the mine cars; to premature explosions of powder 9 6-10 per cent., and shots blowing through the ribs 1½ per cent.

—The patriotic citizens of Baltimore are vying with one another in eagerness to give the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston such an American welcome upon its visit to their city next month as shall compare not unfavorably with the royal welcome extended to the company when it visited England a few months ago. A reception by the city military, a banquet, a theatre party, a trip to Annapolis, and a ball are among the things talked of for the Bostonians' entertainment. It is also intended that the Colonial Dames, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Daughters of the American Revolution shall assist in making their visit a pleasant and notable one, even in the history of a corps which has had very many such.

—That the American voter "means business" this time, as Mr. BRYAN said at Lexington, Ky., the other day, is conceded by the Baltimore Sun, (sound-money Dem.,) but it says: "Every man, in city or country, who has a living to make should study the significance of this motto. It means business, and a bad business to him if the silverites are successful. It means panic, commercial stringency, individual distress, financial injury in the end for farmer and workingman alike. It remains for the poor man, whose dollars come singly and not in battalions, to say whether he relishes the sort of 'business' that will reduce the purchasing power of his income, and whether he will not insist in 'meaning business' that will protect him from this attack on his pocketbook."

—A correspondent of The London Times declares that general cultivation is of greater value to the head of a great industrial establishment than is scientific knowledge. As proof of this, he instances the late EUGENE SCHNEIDER, founder of the great Le Creuzot Iron Works, in France, who was not an engineer or metallurgist, and who deliberately gave his son and successor a classical, in preference to a technical, education. "Scientific advice," adds the correspondent, "can be purchased. You cannot at any price buy the sound judgment and ready resource which are results of a truly liberal education."

—Not since the far-off days when JOHN FORSYTH made The Mobile (Ala.) Register one of the ablest and most notable journals of the South has that paper attracted such widespread attention as since its recent astonishing declaration that it is now supporting Bryan in the conviction that he would not and could not do as President what as candidate he is daily pledging himself to do, and what his platform binds him to do. Perhaps the reputation Col. FORSYTH gave the paper is a little to be preferred to its present notoriety.

—Says The Trenton True American concerning the New-Jersey Democratic State Committee: "Having contemptuously treated Senator SMITH as the representative of people whose property and prosperity are attacked by BRYAN and Bryanism, this wise committee thinks that the Senator ought to collect money from the property interests to help a cause which defies and attacks every dollar of property in the country. The folly of the proposition is equaled only by its impudence."

—The Boston Transcript hails with considerate enthusiasm the announcement of a new monthly magazine, to be begun in Northampton, Mass., in October, with GEORGE W. CABLE as its editor, albeit it is not particularly well satisfied with its title, The Symposium. The Transcript says it is to be a sort of expansion of The Letter, which Mr. CABLE has been running in the interests of the "home culture" clubs.

—The Syracuse Courier (Dem.) says that the declaration of the Buffalo platform that "the interests of the whole people as distinguished from those who seek legislation for private benefit" means the silver-mine owner who is seeking "legislation for private benefit" more than any other class of individuals concerned in the issue now before the people of this country, and that its ambiguity was intentional.

—Governor-elect DAN W. JONES of Arkansas is finding himself in demand as a campaign speaker, and has already acceded to the request of the Democratic National Committee to devote a week to a series of speeches in Kentucky. He will begin in the Blue Grass State early in October, and on his return from that State will speak in Memphis, Tenn.

—Deacon JOSIAH BATCHELDER and SHADRACH DREW are two aged Democrats of Exeter, N. H., who have voted for the Democratic candidates for President from ANDREW JACKSON to GROVER CLEVELAND, but this year, unable to accept BRYAN and the Chicago platform, they will vote for MCKINLEY.

PERSONALS.

—Writing in The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Mr. FRANK B. SANBORN, speaking of the late FRANCIS J. CHILD of Harvard University, says: "In the imperceptible flight of time I have seen my youthful and blonde professor pass into the gray-haired and world-famed scholar, whose knowledge of polyglot ballads was like GRIMM'S knowledge of folk-tales and PASTEUR'S acquaintance with ferments. But among all the ballads that he edited, none will be more famous in America than that which he wrote himself 'in his obscure and golden youth,' as THORNDIKE has it:

"'When once in the glow of his youthful emotion
He sang the bold anthem of—"One Fish-ball."'

For Prof. CHILD was known in my time by the authorship of that successful skit—a true folk-song of the burlesque order—which he and a brother professor used to 'interpret' in select companies before it reached public renown. Farewell, kindly professor, who taught without cruelty and satirized without malice!" Mr. SANBORN may be correct, but common report has attributed the authorship of the popular verses to Prof. G. M. LANE.

—It is reported that the Empress EUGENIE has recently made her will, leaving the bulk of her fortune to the Princess EUGENIE, daughter of Princess BEATRICE and granddaughter of Queen VICTORIA. If the rumor is true—and the Empress's well-known affection for Princess BEATRICE lends color to the assertion—the little Princess may be regarded as the richest royal heiress in Europe. It is believed that Princess EUGENIE will also benefit largely under the will of Queen VICTORIA, and there are even some who assert that Balmoral and Osborne will ultimately come into her possession, together with a great part of the accumulations of Queen VICTORIA'S long and thrifty life.

—There seems to be a strong and apparently unanimous belief among the English editors that the people of the United States are in a passion of rage against LI HUNG CHANG because he did not sufficiently praise America and the Americans. Some of them even go so far as to explain why the old fellow treated us so coldly. For instance, Figaro says: "The fact is that LI regards America much as he would a Chinese province which had rebelled against the Celestial Empire and set up a separate Government. LI has no love for rebels, especially successful rebels."

—In connection with the Czar's inauguration of another monument to the Emperor NICHOLAS I., at Kiev, it is noted that the commemoration of that autocrat and his work has now become the fashion in Russia. Voluminous records of his reign are published and silver wreaths are laid at the feet of his statues. The late Emperor ALEXANDER III. was believed to entertain a great admiration for NICHOLAS I., and the present Emperor is already giving public proofs of much veneration for the memory of his great-grandfather and namesake.

—Count SCHOUVALOFF, who, until his recent stroke of paralysis, was regarded as destined to succeed Prince LOBANOFF in the Russian Foreign Office, has for years been Governor of Warsaw, and performed the difficult duties of that position so adroitly that, as The Saturday Review remarked, "the name of Poland has scarcely been so much as mentioned in the papers during his term of office—than which there could be no greater praise." The Review man might have added—"from the Russian point of view."

—Some of the London papers assert that the Duchess of MARLBOROUGH has not succeeded in making herself popular in English society, but she is winning golden opinions among the villagers round Blenheim. She goes regularly to the village church, takes an interest in all the local games and sports, and, clad as simply as a schoolgirl, visits the old and infirm, the sick and the poor, and plays the part of Lady Bountiful as if to the manner born.

—ROBERT BROWNING and ELIZABETH BARRETT MOULTON-BARRETT were married in the parish church of Marylebone, London, on Sept. 12, 1846. Preparations had been made for celebrating the jubilee anniversary by an appropriate service in the church, but as most Londoners of prominence are out of town at this season, the rector of Marylebone, the Rev Canon BARKER, has decided to hold the golden wedding celebration on Dec. 12, the day on which BROWNING died in 1889.

—Col. JAMES R. RANDALL of Georgia recently said that brilliant men rarely have convictions. And yet Col. RANDALL is a brilliant man, of whom no one ever said that he was lacking in convictions or in the courage to express them. Should there be any doubter, let him read once more "Maryland, My Maryland."

—Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING is now at Torquay, on the Devon coast, with his wife and family. He has taken a house at Maidencombe, one of Torquay's most beautiful suburbs.

A POLYGLOT CANVASS

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In current politics in the opera bouffe way, nothing funnier has occurred than the nomination of Mr. John Boyd Thacher by the Democratic Party for the high and responsible position of Governor of this State. In order to make the farce more complete and to rear a perfectly harmonious structure, the committee having his campaign in charge ought to employ a corps of speakers from among the friends he made at Chicago during his term of service as one of the New-York State Commissioners to the World's Fair. They can be brought from England, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, the Low Countries, and Scandinavia. Think of the novelty! A Democratic campaign in the State of New-York with foreign stumpers doing the State for Thacher and free silver in a dozen or so different tongues!

If such a corps of speakers were to be employed, they would, beyond all doubt, express themselves quite as freely as they did in Chicago in relation to the overpowering ability and intellectual breadth of our ambitious Mr. Thacher. Their facts and arguments would be convincing, and the majority electing him (to stay at home) would be vastly more overwhelming than at present anticipated. R. C. H.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1896.

THE MASSACRE AT EGUIN

SIX HUNDRED KILLED, BUT MANY ARMENIANS ESCAPED.

England Is Unable to Make Any Move Alone Without Plunging into War—Mr. Gladstone Will Speak at an Anti-Turkish Meeting in Liverpool on Thursday—The Conservatives as a Party Will Take No Part in It.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 21.—The Porte has received an official report stating that 600 persons were killed in the recent disturbances at Eguin, in the Diarbekir District of Armenia. The Kurds attacked the Armenian quarter of the town, pillaged and burned the houses and killed as many of the inhabitants as they could find. Numbers of the Armenians succeeded in making their escape to the mountains.

The town of Eguin purchased immunity from invasion by the Kurds in 1895, and the people were not molested at that time, though massacres occurred on all sides. The report says it is feared that massacres will soon take place in other districts of Anatolia.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Mr. Gladstone is announced to speak at a meeting to be held in Liverpool Thursday to protest against the Armenian atrocities. Lord Derby will preside over the meeting.

At a meeting held to-night in Shoreditch to protest against the massacre of Christians by Turks a most important announcement was made, which, it is believed, puts an end to all conjecture regarding the action that might be taken by the British Government in the direction of putting an end to the massacres by force or deposing the Sultan. The statement was made by Mr. John Lowles, member of the House of Commons for the Haggerston division of Shoreditch. He said that if England had a free hand in the matter very few days would elapse before there would be a change in Turkey. He then added that he was authorized by the Foreign Office to say that Great Britain was confronted by an agreement between the three powers that if she attacked Turkey on any excuse or pretext she would have to face that combination. If she fired a single shot or took action alone it would mean that at that moment there would be a European war.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21.—A large meeting of Conservatives was held here to-day, over which the Right Hon. Arthur B. Forwood, M. P., presided. The sense of the meeting was that it would not be advisable to take part as a party in the demonstration in sympathy with the Armenians, which is to be held here on Thursday under the Presidency of the Earl of Derby, and it was so decided. The presence of Mr. Gladstone at Thursday's meeting was deprecated, as giving the demonstration a party character.

The Chairman in his remarks concerning Mr. Gladstone's presence at and virtual domination of the coming demonstration said that Lord Salisbury sympathized as deeply with the Armenians as anyone, and was more anxious than anybody else could be to relieve the situation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Minister Terrell cabled the Senate Department that he is advised from Harpoot that serious massacres have occurred at Koek and Seazs in that villayet. Officials of the department do not find these places on any maps, but expect further advices on the subject, especially if any Americans have suffered.

TYNAN'S APPEAL AS AN AMERICAN.

He Says that His Surrender to England Would Mean His Death.

PARIS, Sept, 21.—The fact that Patrick J. Tynan, the alleged dynamite conspirator, who was arrested at Boulogne-Sur-Mer, had appealed to Mr. Eustis, the American Ambassador to France, and to President Cleveland, demanding protection as an American citizen, was announced last Tuesday, but at that time the contents of his letter were not known. It is now learned that in his letter to Mr. Eustis Tynan informs him of the fact of his arrival in the United States in March, 1883, and his naturalization in 1888. He gives his place of residence in New-York, enumerates the members of his family, and refers to Judge Fitzgerald, Recorder Goff, and Judge Roger A. Pryor as his friends.

He adds that he left New-York with the object of making a European tour, but, learning that he was being shadowed by English detectives, he traveled under an assumed name. In the course of his travels he went to Italy, Belgium, and France. It was his intention to return to New-York on Sept. 20.

Tynan pledges his honor that he has not taken part in any political affair in France and that he has done nothing beyond the ordinary sightseeing of a tourist. He appeals to Mr. Eustis to use his influence to prevent his surrender to the British authorities, for, he says, to hand him over to the British Government would certainly mean death for him. He recalls the help given by Irishmen to France at Fontenoy. In conclusion, he states that if Mr. Eustis will graciously urge his request for release upon the French Government, and if France will kindly permit him to depart for his home, both will receive the thanks of millions of Irishmen throughout the globe.

The letter is dated Sept. 15, but Mr. Eustis did not receive it until to-day. He immediately notified the French Government of its receipt, and informed it that Tynan was a citizen of the United States.

DEATH OF JUDGE GEORGE DENMAN.

His Long Career in Parliament and on the English Bench.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Right Hon. George Denman, P. C., formerly a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, died to-day.

The Right Hon. George Denman was the fourth son of Thomas, first Lord Denman, who was many years Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. He was born at 50 Russell Square, London, Dec. 23, 1819, and was educated at Repton Grammar School, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar and Fellow.

He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1846. In 1857 he was appointed one of the University Counsel. Mr. Denman was elected a member of Parliament for Tiverton as Lord Palmerston's colleague in the Liberal interest, in May, 1859, and represented the borough from that time until 1872, with the exception of a very brief interval in 1856-60, when he was out of Parliament. In October, 1872, he was chosen to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas. Being the son of a peer, he did not receive the customary honor of Knighthood, according to the precedents in such cases. In November, 1875, by the operation of the Judicature act, he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice. In October, 1892, after twenty years' service as a Judge, first of the Common Pleas, then of the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice, and finally of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, he retired from the bench, and on Jan. 30, 1893, he was sworn in at Osborne as a Privy Councilor, and became a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

He published in 1871 a translation of "Gray's Elegy" into Greek elegiac verse, and in 1875 "The First Book of Pope's Homer's Iliad, Translated into Latin Elegiacs."

THE SEIZURE OF DONGOLA.

Pardon Offered the Dervishes if They Will Lay Down Their Arms.

CAIRO, Sept. 21.—Gen. Sir H. H. Kitchener, commanding the Anglo-Egyptian expedition up the Valley of the Nile, reports that the gunboats which were first to arrive at Dongola found only a few dervishes there, the main body of them having withdrawn. Gen. Kitchener telegraphs that he has sent a letter to Wad Bishara, the leader of the dervishes, calling upon his to surrender, and offering to pardon himself and his followers if they will lay down their arms.

The casualties on board the gunboats in the fight at El-Hafir yesterday were one man killed and twelve wounded.

ARRESTED AND LOCKED UP TWICE.

Awkward Mistakes Which Annoyed George F. Curtis.

BERNE, Sept. 21.—An awkward mistake on the part of the Swiss detectives has caused great annoyance to Mr. George F. Curtis of Washington, an assistant librarian of the American Congress.

When Mr. Curtis arrived at Grindelwald he was pounced upon by detectives, who mistook him for a criminal from Montevideo for whom they were searching. Mr. Curtis was locked up, despite his energetic protests, but later the production of his passport and other documents convinced the police that they had made an error. He was therefore released and profuse apologies were made to him for the unfortunate mistake.

Mr. Curtis then proceeded to Geneva, where the police made the same mistake as to his identity and he was again locked up. It was impossible for him to convince the authorities of Geneva that he was not a criminal, and finally he was compelled to telegraph to John L. Peake, the American Minister at Berne, telling him of his predicament. Mr. Peake at once laid the matter before the Government, with the result that the release of Mr. Curtis was immediately ordered.

THE COLOBIA RAILROAD WAR.

A Belief that the Trouble Will Be Amicably Adjusted.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 21.—The trouble between the National Government and Manager Ford of the Carthagena and Magdalena River Railroad Company, which is an American concern, gives promise of being amicably adjusted.

The Governor of the Province of Magdalena ordered Mr. Ford to receive and transport all freight by weight, under threat of fine and imprisonment. Mr. Ford refused to obey the order, maintaining that the company had the right to conduct its business as best suited itself, and denying the right of the Government to interfere with the road in any way. It does not appear that the threat of the Governor was put into effect, and now the National Government will seek to have the quarrel adjusted by arbitrators. Mr. Ford protests against the arbitrators being selected from among the residents of Carthagena, holding that they are biased in favor of the Governor.

His protest, it is thought, will be heeded, and the arbitrators will be selected from men whose decision will be impartial. The company is a Boston organization, which has put over $5,000,000 in the road.

GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINES.

He Is Missing, and Is Supposed to Have Been Assassinated.

MADRID, Sept. 21.—A special dispatch from Hongkong to The Imparcial says that it is reported there, upon the strength of advices from Manila, that Gen. Blanco, Spanish Governor of the Philippine Islands, has disappeared, and it is supposed that he has been murdered.

MANILA, Sept. 21.—A decree issued by Captain General Blanco orders that all property belonging to residents of the Philippine Islands who have been implicated in the rebellion against the sovereignty of Spain shall be forfeited for the benefit of the Government. A week's grace is offered all the insurgents who are willing to surrender.

Austria and Russia Agreed.

BUDA-PESTH, Sept. 21.—Replying to questions in the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies to-day, Baron Banffy, Prime Minister of Hungary, said that Austria and Russia entertained the same pacific sentiments in connection with the Eastern question, both wishing to maintain the status quo and develop the freedom and tranquility of the Balkan States.

The British Association.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The meeting of the British Association, which will be held in Toronto next year, will be presided over by Sir John Evans, Vice President and Treasurer of the Royal Society, the well-known archaeologist, geologist, and numismatist.

The Austrian Reichsrath.

VIENNA, Sept. 21.—The Reichsrath has been summoned to meet on Oct. 1.

MRS. HELMUTH'S HEAVY LOSS.

Nearly Two Thousand Dollars Supposed to Have Been Blown Away.

Mrs. Belle Helmuth, a daughter-in-law of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, lost $1,975 about noon yesterday while stepping from a cab in front of the Hotel Bristol, at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue. A reward of $200 has been offered for the recovery of the money.

Mrs. Helmuth, who lives with her husband at 465 Lexington Avenue, drew the money from the Greenwich Savings Bank, at Sixteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, shortly before noon. She received the amount in bills of large denominations, and, placing them in her bankbook, got into the cab in which she had been driven to the bank. She was then taken to the Hotel Bristol, where she was to meet her mother-in-law, to whom she was to turn over the money.

Just as Mrs. Helmuth stepped out of the cab, with the bankbook and money in one hand, a gust of wind tore her boa from her neck, blowing it nearly across the street. Mrs. Helmuth ran after it, and after recovering it discovered that she had lost the bankbook and money. She says she does not know what became of the book after her boa was lost from her neck, but believes that in the excitement of the chase across the street she lost the book and bills, which must have been picked up by some passer-by.

Mrs. Helmuth, after a futile search of a few minutes, entered the hotel and told her mother-in-law and her cousin, Dr. Bishop, of the loss. Dr. Bishop at once informed the police of the East Fifty-first Street Station House. The money was to have been used for an investment.

Exposure of Hypnotist Boone.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 21.—Edwin H. Boone, the alleged hypnotist, who created such a sensation at Lexington by burying alive a subject after he had been hypnotized, was exposed here this afternoon by a subject. Orlie Jones gave an exhibition exposing Boone. He showed that Boone's alleged hypnotic test, in which he controls the heart beat and pierces the flesh with needles, is a simple matter, done wholly by the subject without the aid of any hypnotic power. He put himself into what Boone calls the cataleptic state, and ad the same rock used in Boone's exhibition placed on his chest and struck with a heavy sledge hammer. He says he carried sandwiches and boiled eggs to Boone in in the baseball park, where he had the man Douglas buried, and he is satisfied Douglas was furnished with food.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—9 P. M.—76 Sixth Avenue; Hendry D. Granis; awning; damage, $5.

—11 P. M.—6 Baxter Street; Nichola Rubbie; storage; damage, $245.

A WALL FELL UPON HER

MRS. A. W. REYNOLDS ALMOST KILLED IN WEST STREET.

Narrow Escape from Instant Death, While Riding a Bicycle in Front of a Building of the Starin Transportation Company—Her Condition Critical—Her Husband, a Professor of Sanscrit, Just Escaped the Falling Wall.

Mrs. Minnie G. Reynolds was thrown from her bicycle and seriously, perhaps mortally, injured yesterday noon in West Street by the falling of a wall of one of the old buildings of the Starin Transportation Company, at Pier 18. She was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where at midnight Dr. Richardson said that her chances of life or death were about equal.

Mrs. Reynolds is twenty-eight years old. She is the wife of the Rev. Dr. A. W. Reynolds, Professor of Hebrew and Sanscrit at the Crozer Theological Seminary, at Chester, Penn. Dr. Reynolds was riding a few feet ahead of his wife when the accident occurred, and narrowly escaped injury from the falling timbers.

Dr. and Mrs. Reynolds arrived in the city yesterday morning by the Starin Company's boat from New-Haven, and were on the way to their home in Chester. They were to connect with a Baltimore and Ohio train in Jersey City. They decided to spend the time at their disposal in an inspection of the steamship St. Louis. Mounting their wheels—both are enthusiastic cyclists—they rode to the American Line's pier, at the foot of Fulton Street. After being shown over the steamship, they started for the Liberty Street Ferry to Jersey City.

West Street is not a pleasant street for cycling, and Dr. Reynolds role a little ahead of his wife, acting as pilot. Workmen under Alexander Newkirk have for the past week been tearing down the old buildings on the Starin Company's pier to make room for improvements. Only the front of a two-story wooden building remained to be pulled down yesterday morning. It was a mere shell, consisting of light ceiling boards, with here and there a heavier joinst. A watchman was supposed to warn pedestrians of the danger, but no danger sign was displayed, and people passed by frequently in making a short cut to the Cortlandt Street Ferry.

Dr. Reynolds had just passed the danger limit when he heard a warning shout followed almost immediately by the crashing of falling timbers. He turned in time to see his wife go down in the middle of a cloud of dust and flying splinters. Willing hands hurried to her assistance, the tangle of broken boards and rolling joists was soon removed, and she was rescued, still conscious, but badly hurt and unable to speak. The joists in falling had formed an angle that had saved her from instant death from the weight of the heavy beams. An ambulance took her to the hospital, where it was found that she had received severe cuts and contusions on her head and limbs, and that two, and perhaps three, ribs were broken. It was feared that her lungs had been punctured by the broken ribs.

Policeman Crane of the Church Street Police Station, who saw the accident, arrested Foreman Newkirk for criminal negligence. Magistrate Wentworth promptly discharged Newkirk, when he was arraigned in the Centre Street Court. Dr. Reynolds was not in court to press the complaint, and the Magistrate held that the falling of the wall was an accident, and the case a matter for the civil courts.

Dr. Reynolds spent the night in the Hudson Street Hospital by the bedside of his wife. She was able to recognize him, but by direction of the house surgeon she did not attempt to talk.

CYCLISTS AND TRUCKMEN.

Opposition to Devoting the Boulevard to Bicycle Riders and Carriages.

A public hearing was given yesterday afternoon by the Aldermanic Committee on Streets on Alderman Andrew Robinson's resolution proposing that the Boulevard, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, shall be used exclusively by bicyclists and pleasure vehicles, and that trucks and business wagons generally be excluded from the thoroughfare.

Among those who appeared in opposition to the proposition were G. Waldo Smith, Lawson N. Fuller, Frank Moss, and A. B. Carrington. No person appeared in favor of the resolution, and this fact created a great laugh.

Mr. Smith spoke in behalf of the wholesale grocery interests. He said that business should come before pleasure, because it was the former that made the latter possible. He suggested that perhaps, as a compromise, it would be well to designate the east side of the Boulevard for the trucks and the west side of it for bicyclists and pleasure vehicles.

William Wagner and George Thompson spoke against the restriction in behalf of the retail butchers of the city. They said that there are only 165 days in a year when, because of weather conditions, the bicyclists can use the Boulevard, and that if the resolution was adopted the thoroughfare would soon become deserted. Mr. Thompson said that between 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. only 10 per cent. of the vehicles on the Boulevard are bicycles. Bicyclists, he said, are stupid and careless.

Theodore F. Tone presented petitions from coal dealers and property owners along the Boulevard against the resolution.

Lawson N. Fuller, who championed with success the cause of the bicyclists when they were excluded from the parks, said he was opposed to the resolution, but he thought a compromise might be effected by setting aside one side of the avenue for cyclists. Mr. Fuller thought that all cyclists and drivers should be licensed.

The other speakers were Frank Moss, John J. Hopper, who represented the building trades; John Bechtold, and John W. Ball.

Wheelman Felter's Fatal Mistake.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 21.—Elston Felter died at his home, on New Street, this morning, after suffering great agony since Friday evening, when he rode into a carriage driven by Mr. Parker, a real estate and insurance agent. A shaft of the vehicle pierced the young man's breast, and he lingered until this morning. Felter was nineteen years old and was prominent in social circles. On Friday evening he went out for a ride on his wheel and was riding down Livingston Avenue at a rapid pace when the collision occurred. Felter was on the wrong side of the road, and yesterday, during an interval of consciousness, he said that Mr. Parker was not to blame for the accident.

A Cyclist's Ankle Bruised.

While Mary McGrane, a young woman living at 273 West Twenty-fifth Street, was riding her bicycle at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-first Street yesterday morning, she came into collision with a wagon and was thrown to the ground. The only injury she received was a bruised ankle. The wagon was driven by William Scheppelman of 406 West Forty-eighth Street. He was not arrested, as the young woman would make no complaint. She was treated by a physician and went to her home unaided.

New Papal Delegate Expected Soon.

Archbishop Martinelli, the successor to Mgr. Satolli as Papal Delegate to the United Stats, is now in Ireland, but will sail next Sunday from Queenstown on the steamship Campania for this country.

END OF A FAMOUS DERELICT.

Lumber Schooner Alma Cummings Drifted 6,000 Miles.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 12.—The steamer Soledade, at this port, reports that the schooner Alma Cummings, which was abandoned at sea on Feb. 11, 1895, and since then has been drifting about the ocean, was seen ashore on one of the islands off the San Blas coast on Aug. 18, 1896, and that the Indians were stripping the wreck.

The Alma Cummings will go into the Hydrographic Office's history of famous derelicts. She was a three-masted American schooner, her hailing port being Boston, and was bound north from a Southern port, with lumber, when abandoned, Feb. 11, 1895, 120 miles off the Delaware Capes.

She had sprung a leak in the severe storm at that time, in which many vessels were lost, and made memorable by the belated arrival of the French Line steamship La Gascogne at this port. When she had become waterlogged, Capt. Cummings decided to abandon ship. He and his crew were taken off by another vessel and brought to port, but he first set fire to the schooner's hulk.

The craft was sighted two days later sixty miles southeast of the position in which she had been abandoned, and again early in March 500 miles to the eastward, having drifted across the Gulf Stream. She then swung to the northeast, being next sighted March 31 near the steamship track off the Banks of Newfoundland, and among the icebergs.

She was subsequently sighted April 21 100 miles to the southeast of that position, and again, April 24, 50 miles to the northeast of the last-reported position; May 6, 150 miles south of former position, and May 24 in mid-Atlantic, in the latitude of Hatteras, showing 300 miles of lonely travel.

No word was heard of her then for nine and a half months, when Capt. Whitbey of the British steamship Ormston saw her March 9, 1896, in the latitude of the Windward Islands, 1,140 miles in an air line from the position in which she had been last reported.

Nothing more was then heard of her till the present report. It is supposed that she spent much of that time in the Sargossa Sea, west of the Azores, the centre of ocean currents, and the last resting place of many a derelict.

According to the hydrographic charts, which measure in straight lines between positions when reported, she traveled in all 5,400 miles, but, allowing for the zigzag she probably traveled, she doubtless covered over 6,000 miles.

Other famous derelicts were the Fannie E. Wolston, which, between October, in 1891, and time of final disappearance, in 1896, traveled 10,000 miles; the Wyer G. Sargent, which traversed 5,500 miles of the ocean, and the W. L. White, which covered 5,000 miles.

All were American schooners, lumber laden.

CELEBRATION BY ITALIANS.

Anniversary of Victor Emmanuel's Conquest of Rome Observed.

The anniversary of Victor Emmanuel's conquest of Rome was celebrated by patriotic Italians in this city yesterday.

With bands playing and flags flying, 1,500 men, representing more than sixty different societies, marched up Fifth Avenue from the Garibaldi Statue in Washington Square, to Fifty-ninth Street, where Mayor Strong reviewed the parade.

The line of march from beginning to end was thronged on both sides, with eager and enthusiastic countrymen of the paraders.

The procession started at 11 o'clock. It was headed by a platoon of mounted police, followed by the Italian Wheelmen's Club. Next came a brass band. Then followed the Grand Marshal, Dr. N. Fanoni, and his mounted staff.

In the First Division were members of the Committee on the Christopher Columbus Statue, the Columbus Guard, the Legion of Garibaldi, the Garibaldi Guard, the Columbus Guard of Newark, N. J.; Societa Margherita di Savoia, Stato Maggiore Duca Aosta, the Societa Principe Tommaso di Savoia, and Collegio Umberto I. of Long Island.

The Second Division was led by cavalrymen, and there were represented the Societa di Vittorio Emmanuele II., Stato Maggiore Aggregato Carabineri.

In the third division were the President of the Italian Home and other officials and the ladies of the Angels of Charity Society, in carriages; the Brotherhood of St. Felice, the Societa Armentese Santa Maria l'Estrella, the Italian Barbers' Union, the Fraterna Club, and boys of the Prince of Naples School.

In the fourth division there rode in carriages the Italian Shooting Club, Unione Fratallanza, Unione Fratallanza of Hoboken, N. J.; Italian Young Men's Christian Association, Societa Carona d'Italia, Societa Saati, Societa La Pie Montese, Societa G. P. Riva, Societa Cilentana Michaela Magnoni, Societa Sarnesse, Societa Stato Maggiore Garibaldi, Societa Lego Toscana D. Guerrazi, Roma Athletic Club, and Societa San Felice.

With the Mayor on the reviewing stand at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue were the leading officers of the United Italian Societies and a number of women.

The paraders dispersed at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue. Many of them went at once to Sulzer's Park, on Second Avenue, where feasting and dancing were carried on to a late hour last night.

THE SUPREME COURT OPENED.

September Term Begun in This City—Assignment of the Justices.

The September term of the Supreme Court was opened yesterday with ten Trial Terms and two Special Terms in session. Two departments of the Surrogate's Court were also opened for business.

The Justices are engaged as follows: Justice Freedman in Trial Term, Part II.; Justice Gildersleeve, Trial Term, Part III.; Justice Sedgwick, Trial Term, Part IV.; Justice McAdam, Trial Term, Part V.; Justice Gieregerich, Trial Term, Part VI.; Justice Dugro, Trial Term, Part VII.; Justice Bischoff, Trial Term, Part VIII.; Justice Daly, Trial Term, Part IX., and Justice Bookstaver, Trial Term, Part X. A Justice will be assigned to Part XI.

Justice Stover is sitting in Special Term, Part I., and Justice MacLean in Special Term, Part II.

Surrogate Fitzgerald is sitting in Surrogate's Court, Chambers, and Surrogate Arnold is presiding in the Surrogate's Court, Trial Term.

The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, presided over by Justice Daly, with Associate Justices McAdam and Bischoff, was also in session yesterday.

Justice Giegerich was the first Judge to begin the trial of a case when the civil courts were opened yesterday morning. The action on trial before him was brought by Bertha Geiger, in Trial Term, Part VI., of the Supreme Court, to recover $15,000 damages from the Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad Company for injuries sustained by being run down by a street car at Delancey and Suffolk Streets. The plaintiff alleges that she was run over on Dec. 19, 1893, and sustained scalp wounds and injuries from which she still suffers. The case is still on.

BEARS AND OWNERS RELEASED.

The Troublesome Quadrupeds Will Be Taken Out of Town.

The three Frenchmen who were arrested last Thursday by Policeman Jeremiah Moran of the King's Bridge Police Station for exhibiting trained bears without a permit were taken yesterday to the Court of Special Sessions, where they had been committed for trial by Magistrate Wentworth at the Morrisania Police Court.

The Court dealt leniently with the bear owners when their counsel pleaded guilty. Sentence was suspended on the promises of the men that they would take the bears out of the city.

"For," remarked Justice Holbrook, "those bears have given the city a great deal of trouble, and it is only fair that we give some other municipality a chance at them."

PURSUIT OF MERRIMENT

IT WILL BE ATTENDED WITH DIFFICULTY AT THE CASINO.

"The Gold Bug" Is a Wearisome Insect—Messrs. Macdonough and Herbert's "Musical Comedy" Was Not Well Received Last Night—Anna Held and "Old Hoss" Hoey in "A Parlor Match"—Anton Seidl and His Orchestra at Olympia.

Once more "musical comedy," but this time under difficulties. The first performance of "The Gold Bug," at the Casino, had been postponed so often to admit of further preparation that the people who went to see it last night naturally expected a "heavy production." They were not disappointed. It was as heavy as lead. The curtain was not rung up until 9 o'clock, because some costumes had been delayed. Judging from this fact and the quality of the words and music of "The Gold Bug," it is fair to assume that the piece has been planned, written, composed, designed, painted, cut out, and sewed within the fortnight that has elapsed since the withdrawal of "In Gay New-York." Certainly, there is no reason why Mr. Macdonough and Mr. Herbert should not do as well in two days. Neither has justified his reputation.

"The Gold Bug" is two acts of twaddle, the scene of the first being a dooryard in Washington, with the everlasting Capitol on the back cloth, and that of the second the deck of a modern cruiser. The political jokes are all obvious and trite. The lobbyist and the office seeker are used ad nauseam. The Secretary of the Navy, who was formerly an Indian Agent, has a daughter by an Indian Princess. This brings in the war-whoop. Then there are athletic females with an ear-splitting "college yell."

There is a very little reasonably good stuff in "The Gold Bug." Most of it falls to the lot of Marie Cahill, who does well as the lady who, in pursuit of the ideal man, has been divorced fifteen times. Her songs, "When I First Began to Marry, Years Ago," and a Spanish-French one with two of her former husbands, introducing suggestions of the cachuca and the can-can, are good. Slavin and Baker contribute some merriment. But, generally, the thing provokes yawning. It was not well received last night. The public appetite for frivolity is still unappeased, but "The Gold Bug" will scarcely satisfy it.

Lotta Bonds	Virginia Earle
Hon. Willet Float	Max Figman
Wawayanda	Molly Fuller
Penn Holder	Frederick Hallen
Lady Patty Larceny	Marie Cahill
Doolittle Work	Henry Norman
Constant Steele	Robert Fisher
Lingard Long	Charles Wayne
The Mysterious Stranger	Harry Kelly
Pauncefort	Matthew Ott
Lord Tutor Clare	Philip H. Ryley
The French Minister	John Slavin
The Spanish Minister	Daniel Baker
Bandmaster	Arthur Etherington
Boatswain	Talmadge Baldwin

ANNA HELD—AND OTHERS.

The Others Including Messrs. Evans and Hoey and All the Kidds.

There is not the slightest probability that New-York has been yearning consciously for a revival of "A Parlor Match"; indeed, it is probable that if New-York gave any thought whatever to Mr. Hoyt's now ancient jest, the thought was to the effect that this and several other seasons could run its course and theirs quite as well, and perhaps better, if its amusement purveyors did not go back to a many years ago for their novelties. All of which shows that New-York was decidedly mistaken, for last night a very large throng of people at the Herald Square Theatre were very thoroughly entertained by that same ancient jest, and they manifested the fact by laughter as hearty and by applause as spontaneous as would have been the case if practically every person in the house had not already attended anywhere from three to a dozen first-night performances of this delightfully incoherent little farce.

Of course not quite all of "A Parlor Match," as seen and heard last evening, was old. In the first place, there was a sort of novelty in the appearance again upon the same stage of Messrs. Evans and Hoey. The latter has for some time been a wandering and solitary star, only occasionally visible in these latitudes and then shining with a radiance saddened, if not reduced, while the other has been dwelling in his own box office or else studying other men's plays from boxes in no sense official. As the united efforts of these two partners were always highly appreciated, their separation was gently regretted by a good many people, and their present reunion, if one may judge by the cordiality of the welcome which they received last night, is a matter of considerable joy.

Perhaps the highest compliment that can be paid them is to say that neither the book agent of Mr. Evans nor the tramp of Mr. Hoey have changed in any degree whatever. That is the same as declaring that each is as nearly perfect as things mortal ever are, and that each is an excuse, if not an argument, for reasonable, life-prolonging laughter. They, however, have been praised so often that it is not necessary to tell again with what energy and effectiveness they went through all the old absurdities and retold all the old jokes. It is proper to mention, and pleasant as well, to note that Miss Minnie French, as "the angel child," was exactly and as malevolently angelic and childish as she was—well, when she first played the part—and that in her Pierrot costume she was extremely and chubbily charming.

In the well-remembered "materialization scene" appeared Mlle. Anna Held, and it must be confessed that her appearance was greeted with a prolonged and utterly sincere "Oh!" from every moderately young person in the theatre, and from more than two or three who are approaching middle age. As a spectacle, Mlle. Held is a success, absolute and complete. One does not need quite to believe in her beauty to admit it, nor does the difficulty of defining just how or why she is beautiful make it necessary to seek grounds for incredibility. The playbill says she is an "étoile de Paris," while such biographies of her as are at hand say that she is of Polish descent, was born at the French capital about twenty-three years ago, and made her début in London at a date not recorded. Perhaps "étoile de Paris" means all that, at any rate nobody will complain if it does, for she looks exactly like a person with such facts—among others—for her history.

Mlle. Held is not very tall; she has lots of hair, not quite black, and combed back loosely from a smooth, low brow; her costume was a radiant combination of pale blue and pale salmon, heavily embroidered. There is not much of the costume, but, then, as already stated, Mlle. Held is not very tall and doesn't need much, and in this, as in other cases, the beautiful is also seemly. Her eyes are long, narrow, and heavily circled; her nose is straight; her mouth perfect, and, as for her chin, people might go some ways to see it without regretting the exertion.

Mlle. Held sings. Her voice is not as charming as she is, but it will do, and she knows how to use every note in her possession. It is doubtful if she has many of them. Her songs are not remarkable, nor will her singing of them cause any excitement. Half a dozen of her predecessorse from Paris have had more vivacity and have manifested it with greater skill. Now and then her motions faintly recall the land of Pharoah. This shows that her taste is not so good as it might be, and that sh edoes not trust so much as she should to her almost remarkable good looks.

The Worcester Music Festival.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 21.—To-day was a day of rehearsal preliminary to the opening of the music festival to-morrow night. Mme. Nordica arrived this afternoon, but will not sing until Wednesday evening, when "The Golden Legend" will be given. The festival orchestra, sixty men, rehearsed twice to-day under Associate Director Kneisel. This evening there was a public rehearsal of parts of "The Messiah" and "The Tower of Babel," and the choruses of "The Golden Legend."

There will be an orchestra rehearsal to-morrow morning, and in the evening "The Messiah" will be given with a chorus of 500 voices, and with Mrs. Eleanore Meredith, W. H. Rieger, Mrs. Carl Alves, and Carl Dufft as soloists.

Seidl at Olympia.

Mr. Hammerstein announces a series of Sunday evening concerts in the Olympia Music Hall, beginning next Sunday, Sept. 27. He has engaged Anton Seidl and his permanent orchestra of sixty. The acoustic properties of the music hall are excellent, and the announcement that good music may be heard in it Sunday nights will be gratifying to thousands. The orchestra, thanks to its long Summer practice, is in excellent form.

Harlem Opera House.

De Wolf Hopper and his comic opera company, including Edna Wallace Hopper, Nella Bergen, Edmund Stanley, and Alfred Klein, began a week's engagement at the Harlem Opera House last evening in Sousa's merry and tuneful "El Capitan," which was excellently sung. Mr. Hopper's impersonation of the comic chieftain has lost none of its broad humor.

Standard Theatre.

The new policy of "continuous vaudeville" went into effect at the Standard Theatre yesterday afternoon. The performances last from 1 o'clock in the afternoon till 11 at night. The prices are very low. The house was well filled yesterday, and the bill was good of its kind. Emily Lytton appeared in a sketch, Alonzo Hatch presented his illustrated ballads, and John D. Gilbert, Haines and Pettingill, Tim Cronin, Hodges and Launchmere, Leslie and Shattuck, the Leon sisters, and the Bootblack Quintet also appeared.

Grand Opera House.

The popular melodrama called "The Land of the Living," which was frequently seen in the "combination houses" last season, is this week's play at the Grand Opera House. It is one of the works of Frank Harvey, author of "The Wages of Sin," and abounds in thrilling episodes.

Music Hall Notes.

—Cissy Fitzgerald now does her "Gaiety Girl" dances at Koster & Bial's. Eugene Stratton is still there, singing his London darky songs. The Phoites and their company appear in their short trick pantomime, which has made a great hit. The Flying Jordans, Clermont's trained animals, and the Macarte sisters are also in the bill.

—"Marguerite," with the wonderful "flying ballet" of the Grigolatis; the funny midgets of the Colibris troupe, "Dutch" Daly and Amann drew another big crowd at the Olympia Music Hall last night.

—Chevalier has changed his songs somewhat—he has a list of twenty-odd to select from—at the Garrick Theatre, but otherwise the performance is much as it has been, and still draws well.

—Wax figures of the Presidential candidates and all other prominent personages, together with concerts of good music by the Hungarian Band, make the Eden Musée a doubly attractive place.

Death of Peter R. Warner.

Peter R. Warner, one of the oldest residents of New-York, died yesterday from the effects of a cold and exhaustion. He was born in Bowling Green March 12, 1804, and in his mature years married a daughter of Everardus Bogardus, the second husband and one of the heirs-at-law of the noted Anneke Jans. His father was Leonardus Warner, and among his treasured family relics was a certificate giving his father the freedom of New-York City, signed by Gov. De Witt Clinton.

Mr. Warner was the oldest surviving member of the New-York Volunteer Fire Department, and for many years was Foreman of United States Engine Company No. 23, whose house was in Anthony Street, now Worth Street. He had a trumpet presented to his grandfather, Peter Roome, by King George IV. of England, for having given an insubordinate Yankee sailor a beating.

Mr. Warner had been connected with the North River Fire Insurance Company since 1822, and was Secretary of the company since 1847, and from 1847 to 1895 President. He was of direct Holland Dutch descent and was a member of the Reformed Church until 1890, when he joined the Collegiate Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. He was a member of the Consistory of the Collegiate Church. He was the oldest member of St. Nicholas Guild, which now contains but two members who joined prior to 1847—William Bogardus and Robert Burke.

The direct living descendants of Mr. Warner are Mrs. Charles H. Bailey, a daughter, of Bloomfield, N. J.; Edward C. Adams of East Orange, and Mrs. Maggie Fitch of New-York City.

TAX NOTICE NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. Fitch Sends a List for the Board of Record's Approval.

Controller Ashbel P. Fitch yesterday named the daily newspapers in which he wishes the publication of the notices of the Receiver of Taxes relative to the collection of taxes to be made for the year 1896. He forwarded the list to the Mayor, who is Chairman of the Board of City Record, with the usual request that the papers named might receive the necessary authority from the board to make such publication.

The Controller specified the papers in which the tax notices were published last year, viz.: The City Record, The Sun, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, The New-York Press, the New-York Staats Zeitung, The World, The New-York Tribune, The New-York Daily News, The Morning Journal, The Evening Post, The Mail and Express, The Commercial Advertiser, and also, in the following newspapers: The New-York Herald, The Morning Advertiser, The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, The Evening Sun, The Evening World, The Telegram, and The Recorder.

This publication is made pursuant to Sections 841 and 846 of the New-York Consolidation Act of 1882. The City Record, The Sun, and The New-York Tribune are further designated to publish notices of the Receiver of Taxes, in pursuance of Section 845 of the same act.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The contest over the will of Thomas T. Wyman of South Boston, who died about a year ago, has been ended by a settlement. The estate was appraised after his death at $982,319.86, and by the will $400,000 was given in special gifts to public charities of Boston, to which was also added the residue, which amounted to $472,319. The gifts to relatives and friends amounted to $110,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 21.—The September Grand Jury that was impaneled to-day has 160 cases to consider, the largest number ever given to a Rhode Island Grand Jury. Two are for manslaughter, the defendants being Edward Lupton and Wesley M. Smith. The former ran over a child while driving a truck, and the latter killed a man while scorching on a bicycle.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 21.—Joseph Conover and Severn Clayton were on their way home late last night from Long Branch in a buggy, when, just north of Eatontown, a highwayman fired a shot above the heads of the young men. Clayton had 60 cents in his pockets, which he handed over. Conover lost $2.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 21.—The sloop yacht Dream, owned by Capt. Farilloe of East Boston, struck on the Salvages, off Thatcher's Island, last night, and her crew abandoned her. She was bound from Portland for Boston, and had a party on board. All were safely landed.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Martin Flanigan, who murdered John Kairns, in Buffalo, in 1881, died in prison last night, aged fifty

WON EASILY BY 123 RUNS

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS END THEIR FIRST GAME HERE.

Philadelphia Players Could Not Make a Winning Stand Against the Bowlers from Kangaroo Land—E. W. Clark, Jr., Again Does Brilliant Work with the Bat and Carries Off the Honors—Noble Also Had a Good Innings.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—The Australian cricket players finished their game against the Gentlemen of Philadelphia eleven at the Germantown Cricket Club grounds to-day by putting the home team out for 126, thus leaving the visitors winners by 123 runs, the totals for the two innings being: Australians, 372; Philadelphia, 249.

The chief regret of the spectators of the match was that Capt. Trott did not put on his fast bowler, Jones, at all. True sportsmanlike spirit prompted this, as it was feared that on the soft wicket some of the home players might be injured while facing him. His non-appearance also gave the Philadelphias a chance for a better score.

The best effort of to-day's play was the batting of E. W. Clark, Jr., who followed up his good display in the first innings by an equally good stand to-day. He held up his wicket when the others were losing theirs, and his stubborn defense was generally admired.

Philadelphia's second innings was opened by G. S. Patterson and W. W. Noble, and the way in which they started gave every hope of a good score. Noble especially played in good, free style, hit hard, and lost no opportunity of punishing a loose ball. The score mounted slowly but surely, and a change in the bowling was made necessary. Capt. Trott took the sphere himself, with the result that Noble was caught by Hill, after a splendid contribution of 31, the telegraph showing 43—1—31.

After luncheon, F. H. Bohlen joined Patterson. This partnership was not very productive, for, with an addition of only 7 runs to the total, Patterson was bowled by Trott for 15. L. Biddle, the next comer, who was expected to make a good stand, was bowled on the very first ball from Trott, and three wickets were down for 50 runs.

E. W. Clark, who did so well in the first innings, then went in with Bohlen, but with an addition of only one run to the total Bohlen was caught by Gregory off Trott for 3.

This was not keeping up the pace set by Noble and Patterson, but Clark showed the full face of his bat to every good ball of the Australian trundlers, while he lost no opportunity of punishing a loose one. In the company of J. W. Muir, he advanced the score to 61 before the latter was bowled by Giffen. H. I. Brown, who followed, was too anxious to score, and after making 5 was caught running out to Trott, and was stumped by Kelly, the score showing 66—6—5. F. W. Ralston also fell a victim to the vigilant Kelly, for, after he had added a half dozen runs, he attempted to drive Trott to the boundary, but missed the ball and his wicket at the same time.

J. B. King failed to improve matters, as he "spooned" up the second ball bowled to Trott at point, and, with the score 73—8—0, the game was considered as good as won by the Australians. On Clark being joined by Cregar, however, the state of the game had a slight turn. These two made every effort to stop the stampede, and both settled down to good, steady work. The runs came slowly until 100 appeared on the telegraph board, and the spectators cheered. But when the Philadelphians were beginning to think they had some chance Cregar was caught and bowled by Trumble, and the score—111—9—11—told the story of defeat.

H. P. Bally was the last man, but before he was caught by Gregory for 8 the total had advanced to 126. E. W. Clark, who had played a splendid innings for 35, was again the not-out man, and his fine batting in his two attempts at the wickets insures him his place on the team for the next match, which will be played on the grounds of the Belmont Cricket Club, at Elmwood. Following is the score:

The Australians.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
F. A. Iredale, b. Brown	25	c. King, b. Clark	23
J. Darling, b. Bally	2	b. Clark	69
G. Giffen, c. Patterson, b. Bally	62	c. and b. Bally	42
C. Hill, b. Brown	42	c. Biddle, b. King	8
S. E. Gregory, c. Muir, b. Bally	7	Run out	0
H. Graham, c. and b. Brown	0	b. Clark	5
G. H. S. Trott, c. King, b. Brown	16	b. Clark	0
J. J. Kelly, b. Bally	4	Not out	3
C. J. Eady, b. Brown	2	c. Brown, b. Bally	1
H. Trumble, c. Biddle, b. Bally	12	c. Ralston, b. Brown	15
E. Jones, not out	11	b. King	1
Byes	4	Byes	9
Leg byes	4	Wides	2
No ball	1	No balls	2
Total	192	Total	180

BOWLING ANALYSIS—(FIRST INNINGS.)

	Balls.	Maid-ens.	Runs.	Wick-ets.
Bally	135	11	61	5
Patterson	135	13	35	0
Brown	125	6	45	5
King	40	1	16	0
Muir	15	0	13	0
Clark	15	0	13	0

No ball—Bally, 1.

SECOND INNINGS.

Patterson	50	2	28	0
Bally	62	5	22	2
Brown	40	2	16	1
Muir	10	0	17	0
King	100	5	40	2
Clark	90	3	40	4

Wides—Bally, 1; King, 1.
No balls—Clark, 1; Brown, 1.

THE GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
J. W. Muir, b. Giffen	5	b. Giffen	5
L. Biddle, l. b. w. b. Trumble	6	b. Trott	0
J. B. King, c. and b. Giffen	4	c. Trott, b. Giffen	0
G. S. Patterson, b. Trumble	3	b. Trott	15
W. W. Noble, b. Giffen	15	c. Hill, b. Trott	31
F. H. Bohlen, b. Trumble	4	c. Gregory, b. Trott	3
E. W. Clark, Jr., not out	38	not out	35
F. W. Ralston, b. Giffen	7	st. Kelly, b. Trott	6
E. M. Cregar, b. Trumble	8	c. and b. Trumble	11
H. I. Brown, run out	22	st. Kelly, b. Trott	5
H. P. Bally, b. Giffen	5	c. Gregory, b. Trumble	8
Byes	5	Byes	5
Wide	1	Leg byes	2
Total	123	Total	126

BOWLING ANALYSIS—(FIRST INNINGS.)

	Balls.	Maid-ens.	Runs.	Wick-ets.
Trumble	110	6	50	4
Giffen	106	2	67	5

Wides—Trumble, 1.

SECOND INNINGS.

Trumble	53	2	24	2
Giffen	125	5	56	2
Trott	110	7	39	6

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

FIRST INNINGS.

Australians ...11 44 131 142 142 144 151 154 179 192
Philadelphians, 6 15 16 34 34 40 55 70 109 123

SECOND INNINGS.

Australians ..78 90 109 114 115 117 118 149 157 180
Philadelphians.43 50 50 51 61 66 72 73 111 126

The Woodruff Cycle Parade.

Arrangements for the lantern parade in Brooklyn in honor of Park Commissioner Woodruff next Saturday evening are not progressing as smoothly as was expected. Several clubs have not taken it for granted that the parade would be devoid of political significance, and this opinion may keep quite a number of wheelmen out of the line. However, the demonstration should be a fine tribute to Commissioner Woodruff. As Park Commissioner he has done much for the cyclists, and they intend to take this means to show their appreciation. The fact that he is the candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket has nothing to do with the case, so the originators of the parade insist. Political transparencies will not be allowed in the procession.

MICHAEL TO RIDE AGAIN.

He Will Give an Exhibition at the Quills' Postponed Races.

Another fine programme of cycle racing has been arranged for Thursday afternoon at Waverly Park, N. J., when the Quill Club Wheelmen will decide the postponed contests in their National circuit tournament. The card will comprise nearly half of the brilliant programme interrupted by the rain at Manhattan Beach on Saturday, as well as a five-mile ride against time by that wonderful midget, "Jimmie" Michael of Wales.

What ought to prove a sensational contest is the final heat of the invitation heat race, in which only Cooper and Johnson are eligible to start. There has been talk of a match race between these fliers for a big stake, and when they come together on Thursday the result should be a great race. There is a possibility that "Tom" Butler, who was thrown out of the contest on a technicality, by Bald "cutting in" on him in a trial heat, breaking his wheel and making it impossible for him to complete the mile, will be invited to ride in the final. Should this be done, it will only add interest to the race and do the Boston boy justice.

The five-mile metropolitan district championship race for The American Wheelman's two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar trophy cup and individual medals will be included in the programme, as will be the two-mile amateur handicap, for which the best riders in the metropolitan district have qualified.

All of the professionals who were at the Manhattan Beach track last week will ride in the one-mile handicap. The record trials for amateurs will also be ridden.

Holders of reserved seats at the meet on Saturday will be entitled to admission at Waverly. Admission for others will be 25 cents to the grounds and 50 cents to the grandstand.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Slatemakers have begun work with a vim since Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board announced his intention of retiring from that office with the expiration of his present term. Boston wheelmen want Henry W. Robinson, the New-England member of the board; Philadelphia wants Raymond—who will not accept—and the New-Yorkers want Batchelder, the district handicapper. Should Mr. Gideon adhere to his present intention, it is very likely that the choice will be between Batchelder and Robinson. Both are well versed in all matter pertaining to the affairs of the office, and either would fill the position acceptably.

—Barbeau, the speedy young rider of the Riverside Wheelmen and two-mile amateur champion of New-York State, has decided to enter the ranks of the professionals, and to-night will make his first appearance in that class at the electric light races in Philadelphia. "Teddy" Goodman, his popular clubmate, will also ride at this meet.

—Monte Scott and Carl Swenson, a Providence road rider, will ride a twenty-five-mile unpaced match race at Crescent Park, Providence, on Saturday, for a purse of $250. Scott will ride the regular way of the track with his left hand to the pole, Swenson going the reverse way with his right hand to the pole.

—Many entries have been received for the Amphion Wheelmen's open century run from Brooklyn to Patchogue and return next Sunday. Entry blanks can be obtained at the clubhouse, 146 Lynch Street, Brooklyn.

—The race at Rochester, between Hamilton, the cyclist, and "Joe" Patchen, the pacer, postponed from Saturday on account of the condition of the track, will be decided to-morrow.

—A five-mile handicap for members has been arranged by the Hudson County Wheelmen of Jersey City. It will take place at the Guttenberg race track next Saturday afternoon.

—The cyclers of the Pequod Club of Brooklyn will have a moonlight run this evening to Lynbrook. On Oct. 3 the club will have a series of members' races at Dunton, L. I.

—J. F. Fitch, a popular member of the Riverside Wheelmen, lost a gold locket with a diamond setting while riding with a party of clubmates on Sunday.

—The Trustees of the Phoenician Wheelmen of Brooklyn, which was incorporated yesterday, are William J. Moody, John J. Kelly, and Robert Rigsby.

JUPE MAKES A NEW RECORD.

He Trots Nearly a Second Faster than the Two-Year-Old Mark.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 21.—This week promises to be one of record breaking among the harness racers at Rigby Park. All the top notch performers are here for special attempts to improve on what has been done earlier in the season. John R. Gentry, who tied Robert J. for the pacing championship by his heat in 2:01½ at Glens Falls two weeks ago, starts the procession of candidates for high honors to-morrow W. J. Andrews, his driver, thinks the track is more favorable than that at Glens Falls, and he expects to get very close to the two-minute mark if the day is clear and bright.

Another member of the troop of fleet steppers is Star Pointer, who has a match with Frank Agan on Wednesday. Horsemen who saw the big Tennesseean trot the three fastest miles ever scored in a race last Friday at Mystic Park, in Boston, consider him the most likely one of the party to lower the present record.

Robert J., though rather stale from a hard campaign, is also after the record. His stable companion, Fantasy, is down for a tilt at her trotting record of 2:06, and Beuzetta will probably be sent to beat her race record of 2:06¾ on Friday.

To-day's sport began with a sensation in the shape of a new race record for two-year-old trotters. Though the footing was rather rough after the heavy rain on Saturday, the crack New-England colt Jupe stepped the second heat of the 2:50 trot in 2:14½. The stout youngster played with his field the first time in 2:24¾. Preston, the dangerous member from Nashville, was off and made a bad break early in the mile.

Jupe was sent in the second heat to try and lower the mark of 2:15¼, which Tommy Bretton scored at Lexington last October. He was at the quarter in 0:33½, increased the clip to the half in 1:06¾, and with nothing near enough to stimulate him, the speedy colt reached the three-quarters in 1:39¾. Coming home, he faced a strong breeze gallantly, though it required 0:34¾ for him to cover the last quarter. All of the others but Mikado were far behind the flag when Jupe finished in 2:14½. His previous mark of 2:17 was made on the same track last month.

Van Zandt had matters her own way in the 2:40 trot, and the pacers divided the heats so persistently in the two classes for "side-wheelers" that neither was finished at dark. Reina might have won if her driver had not been caught napping in the third heat. Miss Woodford's sulky broke down in the first heat of the 2:10 pace, but she was cleverly stopped by Allen Lowe, who was driving the mare from Baltimore. The summaries:

2:50 Class.—Trotting; two-year-olds; purse $2,000.

Jupe, b. c., by Allie Wilkes-Annie Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen, (Payne) 1 1
Mikado, b. c., by Ralph Wilkes, (Balmer) 3 2
Preston, gr. c., (Abeel) ..... 2 ds
Lima, b. f., (Titer) ..... 4 ds
Time—2:24¾; 2:14½.

2:40 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Van Zandt, b. m., by Chime Bells-Alex Ida by Alexander H. Sherman, (Devereaux) 1 1 1
Straight Line, b. m., by Jerome Turner, (Miller) 2 2 3
Valence, ch. m., by Mambrino King, (Geers) 3 3 2
Forrester, br. g., by Belmont Forrest, (Proctor) 4 4 4
Peter, ch. g., (Penman) ..... ds.
Nelly S., b. m., (Libby) ..... ds.
Time—2:13½; 2:16; 2:18¾.

2:24 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000. (Unfinished.)

Reina, g. m., by Re-election, (Bowen) 2 1 2 4 1
Red Silk, b. f., by Baron Wilkes, (Tyson) 1 2 5 1 2
Clifford, b. g., by Ormond, (Crary) 5 3 1 2 3
Maze, g. g., (Wilson) 4 5 3 3 5
Red Oak, b. g., (Geers) 3 4 4 5 4
Success, b. m., (Golden) ..... Dis
Time—2:10; 2:10¾; 2:16¼; 2:12¾; 2:12¾.

2:10 Class.—Pacing; purse $600. (Unfinished.)

Gil Curry, g. g., by Almont Boy, (Haight) 6 5 1 1
Bumps, b. g., by Baron Wilkes, (Wilson) 2 1 2 4
Red Fox, r. g., by Almont Boy, (Geers) 1 6 7 7
Crafty, br. s., (Bever) 7 3 3 2
Wed Wilkes, blk. s., (Rathbun) 3 2 6 6
Gazette, b. s., (Shockeney) 5 4 4 3
Alti, b. s., (Lake) 4 7 6 6
Miss Woodford, b. m., (Lowe) ..... Dis
Time—2:11; 2:09¾; 2:09¾; 2:12.

To Race at Gravesend To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; for two-year-olds. Ludwighafen, 115 pounds; Royal Rose, 111; Ben Ronald, 111; Scarf Pin, 109; Distinction, 107; Mohawk Prince, 102; Passover, 98; Dye, 90.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; selling. Glenmoyne, 112 pounds; Marshall, 108; Cromwell, 105;

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Charming Chairs and Dainty Divans. Factory prices.

TWO THOUSAND SUITS

comprised the unprecedentedly large output of our mammoth workshops last week. This is a straw that verily shows which way the wind is blowing. You can see by this, without further explanation, that the suits, fall coats and top coats we make to order for

NO MORE **$15.00** NO LESS

must be good value for the money. We are not exaggerating when we say they are fully worth $30.

Scotch tweeds, fine imported worsteds, or your choice of an unlimited variety of high-class fabrics.

For overcoats we have superior quality Bedford whipcords and black unfinished worsteds.

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Wholesale Woolen House and Mail Order Department, 38 Walker St.

Self-Measurements & Samples Sent.
10 Branch Salesrooms in This City.
Sun Bldg., near Bridge. (Open evenings.)
49 Beaver St. Arcade Bldg., 71 B'way.
25 Whitehall St.
Equitable Bldg., 120 B'way, (7th floor.)
Postal Bldg., 255 B'way, (6th floor.)
579 B'way, bet. Prince and Houston.
1,191 B'way, near 28th. (Open evenings.)
125th St. & Lex. Ave. (Open evenings.)

Newark—Broad St., near Market.
Albany—22 South Pearl St.

Ingomar, 99; Handspun, 99; Arapahoe, 99; Muskalonge, 99; Captive, 97; Brisk, 92; Premier, 92; Jefferson, 84.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Youthful Stakes, for two-year-olds. George Rose, 108 pounds; Tregellan, 95; Celoso, 97; Cleophus, 95; Passover, 93; Arabian, 93; Flying Squadron, 91; Hi Daddy, 90; Break o' Day, 90; Clymena, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Handicap. Deerslayer, 110 pounds; Keenan, 110; Damien, 107; Connoisseur, 102; Long Beach, 100; Sapelo, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Atlantic Stakes, for all ages. Ferrier, 137 pounds; Rubicon, 126; Bonaparte, 122; Preston, 119; Tremargo, 115; Agitator, 114; Florin, 85.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Sirocco, 112 pounds; Declare, 112; Waltzer, 112; Milan, 109; Dalgretti, 109; Predicament, 103; Woodvine, 103; Article, 103; Inheritance, 103; Orlando, 101; Tintinouse, 96; Laurelton, 98; Mormon, 95; Bonhomme, 95.

Sporting News Briefly Told.

—The team of cricketers of the New-Jersey Athletic Club selected to meet the Australians tomorrow at Bayonne is as follows: W. B. Hickie, T. G. Clarke, J. C. Calder, J. Forbes, F. F. Kelly, M. H. Cobb, A. Gunn, C. P. Hurditch, H. C. Wright, Harry Tyers, E. J. Byers, and A. S. Webster. Gov. Griggs of New-Jersey, Lord Chief Justice Russell, and the British Consul have been invited to witness the game.

—At Northport, L. I., yesterday, Harry O. Havemeyer's trotting team, Harrietta, 2:09¾, and Miss Lida, 2:10¾, trotted a mile in double harness, Carl Burr, Jr., driving, in 2:13¾. It was a trial against the double team record of 2:12¼ held by Belle Hamlin and Honest George.

—"Charlie" Thorpe, the Western jockey, has signed a contract to ride at the California meeting for Burns & Waterhouse. Sims, it is said, will also ride for this stable this Winter, and Scherrer and Gardner, two Western jockeys, will also go to California for the Winter.

—Frank Slavin was "knocked out" in five rounds by "Steve" O'Donnell in a prizefight at the Empire Athletic Club, Maspeth, L. I., last evening.

—Enoch Wishard's Damsel II. ran third in the race for the Regulation Plate, at Kempton Park, England, yesterday.

—The baseball teams of the Orange and Elizabeth Athletic Clubs will play on Orange Oval tomorrow afternoon.

—John Hunter has resigned his membership in The Jockey Club, of which he was one of the incorporators.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call at 47 East 67th St. on Tuesday, from 1 to 4 P. M., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress in private family or boarding house; good reference. 70 West 50th St., Taylor's store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat Protestant girl as chambermaid; will assist waitress if necessary; in private family; good reference; city or country. P., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; thoroughly understands waiting; personal city reference. 200 West 83d St., janitor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress or parlormaid; best city reference. 225 East 124th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Has never lived out before; can get the best of reference. M. Dowling, 23 Dominick St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young woman as chambermaid or laundress or waitress; good reference. 227 West 53d St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German-American girl as chambermaid in small American family. 1,550 1st Av., care of Mrs. Brady.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in private family; best city reference. 41 West 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and do sewing; best city reference. 18 East 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By girl as chambermaid or waitress. L. R., 1,170 2d Av., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman in small private family; city reference. O. D., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls as first-class cook and waitress; would go together or separately; country no objection; excellent city reference. 338 West 40th St., Digan's bell.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; sisters; one excellent cook and laundress; other excellent waitress and chambermaid. Present employer's, 28 East 75th St.

COOK.—By an experienced woman in soups, fish, meat, pastry, and creams; hot bread, cake, and biscuits; city reference. 152 West 28th St., one flight.

COOK.—By Scotch protestant young woman as cook; no objection to little washing; small family; no objection country; best city reference; good baker. 319 East 32d St., first floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; daily or monthly; no objection to the country; good reference. 108 West 40th St.

COOK.—By experienced cook, with first-class city reference; will engage weekly or daily. 101 West 42d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; three years' city reference. M. B., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as good cook and laundress; best city references. 357 West 37th St., Kearney's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook and baker; jellies, creams, ices, soups; first-class city references. 208 West 35th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By first-class cook; Protestant; all branches; good family cooking; excellent baker; good references. 203 East 50th St.

COOK, &c.—By young, competent woman as good family cook and to assist with washing; small family; reference. 1,222 3d Av.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman as good plain cook; sixteen years in last place. 811 East 46th St.

COOK.—By capable young woman as excellent cook; understands her business; best city reference. 264 West 19th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good family cook; day or week; good reference. J. G., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By woman as good cook and baker in a small private family; has good city reference. Call at 444 West 57th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook in private family; first-class references. 903 6th Av., Manning.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant cook; good city references; wages, $25 to $30. 55 West 57th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city reference. 167 East 53d St., near Lexington Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class family cook in all branches; understands serving all kinds of dinners, parties, and luncheons; first-class baker; no objection to the country; best reference. 403 West 44th St., care Mrs. Shannon.

COOK.—By respectable woman; thoroughly experienced in all kinds of cooking or would do any kinds of work by day, week, or month; first-class city reference. 252 West 47th St., first floor, back.

COOK, LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls, together; cook and laundress, waitress and chambermaid; have best city references. 519 Lexington Av., between 48th and 49th St.

COOK.—In private family; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; course dinners and entrées; makes excellent butter; country preferred; good reference. B. N., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; first-class private family; thoroughly understands all kinds cooking and baking; no objection to short distance in the country; best references. Call, for two days, 104 East 38th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept, and if required can take entire charge of kitchen; good references. C. H., 328 West 40th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; capable of taking entire charge of kitchen; good pastry and baker; private family; best city reference; wages, $40. Jeanne, Box 347 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook and baker; city private family; understands her business; city reference; wages, $20. S. C., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good family cook; best city reference. M. M., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By an American lady, speaks German, as companion to lady; willing to go abroad or leave city; best references; would take position as housekeeper or charge of an apartment. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing, ironing, or housecleaning by a respectable woman; undoubted personal reference. 152 East 39th St., Costello's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day to do washing, ironing, or housecleaning; can be well recommended. 301½ East 59th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress by the day; good cook; good city reference. 219 East 35th St., one flight up.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a cloakmaker and dressmaker; home or day; superior fitter; finest worker on seal garments; will remodel, repair, reline, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Go out by the day or to live in a family where there are ladies and misses; makes capes, trims children's hats; city or country. Dressmaker, 135 East 49th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By fresh dressmaker; will take work home, or, if required, will do fitting at ladies' residences; reference given for ability. M. Dallet, 144 West 62d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; go out by the day; good cutter and fitter; go short distance in country. 108 West 46th St.

DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW ENGAGEMENTS in private families; good reference. Dressmaker, 223 East 58th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young German Protestant; well educated; speaks correct Berlin German, but little English; is also good seamstress; can give piano lessons; good reference. T. Renk, 28 East 59th St., confectionery store.

GOVERNESS.—By young girl, 22 years of age, as nursery governess; speaks French and English, and qualified to teach piano to young ladies; reference. L. S., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—Protestant; in private family under chef; best references given by present employer; disengaged Oct. 15; if required, sooner. Kitchenmaid, care of H. Hilton, Woodlawn Park, Saratoga Springs.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid in private family. Laffey, 212 East 25th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged; competent dressmaker, seamstress; go by the day or month in private family; good packer; first-class reference. Jeanne, Box 332 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; experienced; middle-aged; seamstress; hairdresser; would like to go to Europe; willing and obliging; good packer; best reference. Louise, Box 333 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class lady's maid or seamstress; hairdresser; good traveler; speaks French, German, and English. A. B., 106 West 28th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Protestant; first-class; understands shirts, cuffs, collars, ladies' and children's linens, flannels, &c.; best references. Lizzie, 753 6th Av., 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day, week, or month; sleep home; good reference. Mrs. Keyser, 327 West 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; city reference. B., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to work by the day, week, or month; good city reference. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. K. F., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined, thoroughly competent North German as nurse or nursery governess in American family; speaks good French and English; best references. H. F., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent nurse; Protestant; can take entire charge of infant from birth; excellent references. Call, Monday, Marlborough Hotel, 36th St. and Broadway.

NURSE.—By a respectable Protestant woman to care for an old lady or invalid; thoroughly experienced in sickness; references. Marlborough Hotel, corner 36th St. and Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young Protestant Swiss as nurse and seamstress to growing children; speaks French and German; best city references. 154 East 72d St.

NURSE.—By a Protestant girl as nurse for infant, and assist with chamberwork if necessary; references. 302 West 145th St.; ring Mrs. Murry's bell.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl as nurse or chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; five years' reference. 172 East 85th St., grocery.

NURSE or LADY'S MAID.—By young German girl; good at sewing, with best city references. 445 East 83d St., care of Neubauer.

NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; takes entire charge; bring up on bottle; three years' city reference. 414 West 31st St.

NURSE.—By an experienced young American woman as infant's nurse; city or country. M. L., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a North German girl to take charge of a baby in private American family. 475 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By self-reliant, thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse. 40 East 36th St., former employer's.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By neat, good sewer to go out by the day, or take care of lady's wardrobe and to help with little odds and ends; is also a valuable help in sickness; reliable, kind, and obliging. J. H. B., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a middle-aged American woman as competent seamstress and nurse for grown children; first-class reference. Mrs. M. R., 111 East 75th St., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; in private family; is a good dressmaker, cutter, and fitter; no objections to going out of the city. 429 West 19th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; Swedish; by the day or month; understands all about dressmaking. 249 West 25th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understanding dressmaking and all machines; first-class skirt hand; $1.25. M. D., 165 West 25th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; willing to take care of children. 362 Amsterdam Av., Bolger's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—French; to go out by day or week; city references. McGuirk, 215 West 86th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the month, in Christian family; good dressmaker and fitter; city or country; reference. Florence, 1,053 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; resident or day; good city references. A. N., 219 2d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; in small American family; best city reference. Apply, from 10 to 1, at 35 Columbus Av., near 61st St., Roley's bell.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; or as parlormaid and assist waitress; in private family; good reference. 410 West 50th St.; ring Donohan's bell.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; three years' best city reference. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 230 West 48th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; takes charge of dining room; best city reference. M. C., 397 5th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in private family; good reference. 223 East 58th St., second floor.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—Woman wishes washing, ironing, or housecleaning; takes washing home; city references. Mrs. Duffy, 212 East 44th St.

WASHING.—Family washing; by a respectable woman at her home; best reference. 329 East 31st St., one flight.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Remington operator desires position; law office preferred; well educated; experienced. Miss A. H., Peekskill, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

ENGLISH COUPLE, NO FAMILY, WOULD like charge of a gentleman's place; good horseman and gardener; best of reference, both written and personal. Field, 37 Ward St., Newark, N. J.

HOUSECLEANING.—By respectable woman to go out housecleaning; also first-class laundress. 313 East 35th St.

TEACHER.—Young Frenchwoman, teacher in a first-class school, would dispose of two hours daily as teacher or reader; best of references. Miss L. C., Box 20, Oyster Bay, L. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a thoroughly competent young Irishman; tall; neat in his dress and about his work; takes great pains in arranging his table and caring of silver; understands all kinds of salads; good city reference; will be highly recommended. E. J., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By butler and good valet understanding nursing, massage, and friction; speaks little English; first-class references from Paris and city. Caron, 105 West 26th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Frenchman as butler and valet; sober; willing and obliging; age, 30; best city reference. A. V. G., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By well-trained and experienced French servant; first-class in every respect, having references bearing same; just disengaged. Georges, 796 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a single man who thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. Butler, 455 6th Av., store.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly qualified Frenchman; speaks English fluently; just disengaged; personal reference from last employer. Edmund, Box 342 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; wife as first-class cook; man as first-class butler or valet; best city reference. B. S., 122 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—By a young, educated Dane; speaks English and German. Carl Andersen, 310 Warren St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; wife as first-class cook; man as first-class butler or valet; best city reference. B. S., 122 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—Highest city references as to sobriety, honesty and ability; tall and neat appearance. W. B., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; thoroughly understands his duty; good city reference. T. L., 159 East 47th St.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in a first-class private family; best city reference. P., Box 166, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young Swede in private family; best of city and personal reference. C. Dalin, 159 East 33d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—I desire position for my coachman on gentleman's country place; married man, no children; thoroughly understands care of horses, cows, poultry, garden, lawn, drives, and all work in general; has been in my employ for many years; I will cheerfully recommend him to any one desiring his services. Employer, Box 199 Times.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly experienced; several years' unexceptionable recommendations prominent metropolitan families; stylish appearance; superior rider; temperate, courteous, industrious. "Obliging," 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1,619, 38th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly experienced; prominent metropolitan family highly recommends; superior driver; stylish appearance; temperate, obliging, trustworthy; moderate expectations. Industrious, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 1,619-38th.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman or to do light driving for physician; by Englishman; single; age 28; understands furnaces, and will give first-class city reference. C. D., care of janitor, 104 West 92d St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class colored coachman; fully competent and thoroughly understands his business; sober, honest; best city reference from present employer. R. T., 222 East 86th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires a situation for his coachman and groom, whom he can highly recommend as a superior man; city or country. Apply at my office, 130 East 13th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; sober, willing, and obliging; city or country; best of references. Wright, 323 East 36th St.

COACHMAN.—In private family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; city or country; long and satisfactory references. Bot, 113 East 77th St.

COACHMAN.—Competent, sober man; married; thoroughly understands his business; highly recommended; last years' best city reference; can be seen. T. D., 5 East 58th St.

COACHMAN.—Useful; married; no family; understands care horses, carriages, furnace; sober, competent, reliable; careful driver; anxious to please; references. Box D., 1,013 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Married, thoroughly understands his duties; sober,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Doings at Private Sale and the Transactions at Auction.

The remainder of the property of the estate of the late J. W. Dimick, the old-time carpet manufacturer of Canal Street, near Broadway, is about to be offered at public auction. Arrangements for the sale are being made by Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co., of the well-known real estate firm of 149 Broadway. The property consists of twenty-three pieces, comprising fifty lots of ground, with buildings. The property is scattered throughout the city, some of it being on the Boulevard and other portions on Varick, Jones, and Canal Streets, Greenwich Avenue, and elsewhere. The estimated value of the property exceeds $1,000,000. The sale will be held at the Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, on Oct. 21, and will attract much attention, as it is really the first important transaction of the Fall thus far announced.

Mr. George R. Read announced yesterday afternoon that papers had been signed for the sale to an investor of the new seven-story, basement, and sub-basement Mercantile Building, 26 and 28 Washington Place, for Messrs. Boehm & Coon, the builders. The property covers a plot 35 by 80, and is rented for a term of years at $10,000 a year net.

At the Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, the two-story and basement frame dwelling at 846 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, with shop in rear of lot, was offered by William M. Ryan at auction. The best bid was $3,325, and the property was withdrawn.

By the Sheriff, sale under execution, all the right, title, and interest which Jacob M. Schuyler had on May 12, 1888, in and to 333 East Sixtieth Street; north side, 64 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 21 by 100.5, four-story stone front dwelling, to H. S. Rankine for $50. Also under execution, all the right, title, and interest which Louis W. Kessell had on Feb. 5, 1895, in and to 2,919 and 2,921 Eighth Avenue, west side, 49.11 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 50 by 100, two two-story frame stores, to David M. Koehler, for $310.

Sales of real estate at auction are scheduled to take place to-day at 111 Broadway as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 121 Crosby Street, east side, 62.3¼ feet south of Jersey Street, 21.11½ by 84.9 by 19.4 by 84.6, three-story brick building; also 284 Mulberry Street, east side, 113.1 feet south of Houston Street, 19.11 by 91.4 by 20.2 by 90.8, three-story and basement brick and stone and three-story and cellar frame front and rear tenements; also 220 East Fifty-third Street, south side, 220 feet east of Third Avenue, 20.1 by 98 by 20 by 90, three-story and basement brick and brown-stone dwelling; also 215 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 200.1 feet east of Third Avenue, 16.10 by 100.10 by 16.11 by 101.9, two-story and brick basement high-stoop frame dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, executors' sale, estate of John A. Koster of 2,159 Seventh Avenue, east side, 24.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 18.9 by 75, five-story brick flat, with store.

By S. De Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, of 516 West Fiftieth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,429; prior mortgage, $15,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lorenz Zeller, referee, of 353 West Twentieth Street, north side, 152 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 23 by 74, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,699.

By William P. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, of 483 Manhattan Avenue, west side, 18.5 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 15 by 80, three-story stone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,455; prior mortgage, —.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 625 Broadway, plans for a twelve-story brick store and lofts, by the New-York Building and Improvement Company of 156 and 158 Broadway, owners; cost, $318,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 200 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, for a three-story brick dwelling, by M. A. T. De Balaine of 448 Sixth Avenue, owner; cost, $10,000.

Southern Boulevard, west side, 25 feet north of Penfold Avenue, for a two-story and attic building, by F. A. Water of 560 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, owner; cost, $2,500.

Commonwealth Avenue, south side, 212 feet east of West Farms Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Hildo Johansen, owner; cost, $5,400.

Van Nest, N. Y., for four one-story frame portable hospitals, by the New-York Catholic Protectory, Van Nest, owners; cost, $6,200.

No. 319 East Seventy-fourth Street, alterations to a five-story brick hotel and tenement, by Mrs. B. Becker of 335 East Seventy-seventh Street, owner; cost, $25.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Sept. 21.

115TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Raphael Danziger and wife to Marie Lemlein $10,000

115TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 34.11 x irregular; Rosina Vollhart to W. B. Vanderpoel 100

HENRY ST, 133; William Stacom and wife to Samuel Wacht 38,500

HENRY ST, 131; Michael Fay and wife to same 38,500

CANNON ST, 67; Mary E. Thorndike and others, as executors, to Pincus Lowenfeld 3,250

138TH ST, s s, 209.6 ft e of 7th Av, 17x irregular; Joseph McDanill to John Woods 1

FRONT ST, n s, adjoining land of Thomas and Elizabeth Hunt, 21x140, to Water St x23.11x140; also n s of West 3d St, 350 ft e of Thompson St, 23x200 to 4th st; also strip adjoining on s e s; Carmine St, s w corner of Bleecker St, 50x70; Greenwich St, n e s, 255.3 ft s e of 13th St, 20.10x76.4x21.10x83, and e s of 4th St, 119.6 ft n of Bank St, 20x75; Virginia C. Coursen to Virginia C. Williams and others 1

HUDSON ST, 513; Jacob H. Fleisch and wife to Elizabeth Chesebrough 1

GROVE ST, 72; George A. Hearn and wife to Caroline L. Orwi 11,250

39TH ST, 326 East; Henry Falk and wife to Aristides Martinez 15,000

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Rauth and others to Henry Falk 1

FRANKLIN AV, s e s, part of Lot 132, map of village of Morrisania, 50x190; Mary L. McClelland to Hyacinth G. McClelland 1

Lot 18, map of Oak Tree plot, Tremont; Robert L. Smith to Martha W. Smith 200

OTONA AV, w s, 50 ft n of Oakland Place, 25x100; John M. Blauvelt and wife to William E. Brookes and another 1

72D ST, s s, 525 ft w of 8th Av, 25x102 2; Catherine H. Anderson and another to Lucille M. Anderson 1

94TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Edward F. Shields to Christian Goetz and another 1

SAME PROPERTY; Elise Goetz to Edward F. Shields 1

70TH ST, s s, 201 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.5; William W. Gallagher to Simon Adler 100

90TH ST, s s, 306.8 ft e of 5th Av, 25.6x100.8; Otto Arendt, as executor, to Franz Weissenhorn 18,000

121ST ST, n s, 42.10 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.9x78.10; Margaret A. Smith to Augustus H. Hall 1

PLEASANT AV, 389 and 393; Clara Kern and another to Herbert L. Mason 1

GRAND AV, n w corner of Buchan Place, 50x100; Gerome Raggio to David L. Woodall 1

SAME PROPERTY; David L. Woodall and wife to Gerome Raggio and wife 1

INDEFINITE ST, leading from Boston Post Road to building occupied by Ebenezer Hanford as carpenter shop, 50x133, 24th Ward; Richard L. Sanders and another to Frederick A. Archer, Sr. 1

UNION AV, w s, 49.4 ft n of Beck St, 22.4 x100; Benjamin Robitzek and wife to Catharine Corley 6,900

EASTBURN AV, 18, s e corner of 175th St, 50x100; Owen Costello and wife to Joe Monahan 1,200

PLOT in 24th Ward, 360 ft s of s w corner of Villa and Van Courtlandt Aves, runs w 75x n 73x w 25x s 75x e 100; Felix Grimley to Bridget Grimley 500

LOTS 110, 111, 138, 505, 506, and 507, map of Arden property; Karl Rapp and wife to John L. Eccles 1

SCHUYLER ST, e s, 200 ft n w of Elliott Av, 111x146.8x119.4x141.8; also, Schuyler St, e s, 150 ft n of Elliot Av, 50x141.8x50x140; Edward Schenck, referee, to J. C. Watson Company 2,200

Recorded Leases.

BARILATI, Marcello H., to Petro Anzolone; 302 and 304 East 111th St, 3 years. $3,900

TOWNSEND, Mary N., to Edward Gehlert and others; 1,843 Park Av, 8 years 500

LEVINE, Mendel, to Morris Fleischman; 55 Norfolk St, 1 year and 11 months 4,427

FAY, James, to Angelino Sartarino and another; 27 10th Av, 5 years 2,750

BROOKS, Bertha G., and another to Edwin Oliver & Co.; Rooms 7 and 8, first floor of 23 Park Row, 3 years 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKERMAN, Agnes E., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s s of 93d St, 201 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year $7,000

BERTINE, Edward D., and wife to Isabella G. Francis; e s of Vanderbilt Av, 305 ft s of 171st St, 3 years 4,500

BLAUVELT, John M., and wife to Elvina Maitland; w s of Crotona Av, 50 ft n of Oakland Place, 3 years 3,000

BREUNIG, Lizzie, to the John Kress Brewing Company; s s of Rivington St, 50 ft e of Clinton St, 5 years 500

BUNKER, Justine, to John Diers; n s of 112th St, 160 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years 4,000

BURROW, Ernest M., and wife to Henry Stoeber and wife; s s of Jansen Av, 375 ft w of Wicker Place, 5 years 3,500

CORLEY, Catharine, to Benjamin Robitzek; w s of Union Av, 49.4 ft n of Beck St, 3 years 3,400

CORN, Henry, and wife to Julius Loewenthal; 25 Waverley Place, 1 year $5,000

COUSIN, Joseph W., and wife to Christopher B. Garrison; s s of Signal Place; 110 ft e of Webster Av, 1 year 500

ECCLES, John L., to Edward V. Burton; Lots 110, 111, 138, 505 to 507, mortgage map of Arden property, 2 years 3,350

ELLISON, Laura L., and husband to D. Willis James; s s of 85th St, 879 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 2,000

FREUND, Philip, and wife to Susan Alvord; s s of 53d St, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 8,000

HENNING, Mary M., to George H. Walker, Jr.; s s of 10th St, 80 ft e of Avenue C, Unionport, note 650

HAENSCHEN, Annie, to Hiram R. Dater and another, trustees, &c.; s s of Westchester Av, 89.2 ft w of Wales Av, 1 year 15,000

SAME to Simon Danzig and Gabriel S. Katz; same property, 1 year 6,800

LUTHER, Grace W., to John H. Wilson; 432 West 20th St, 1 year 1,875

LEVY, Fanny and Louis, to Bernhardt Levy, guardian, &c.; s s of 58th St, 278 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 2,500

LOUIS, Samuel, and Sigmund Goldberg and wives to David Marks; s s of 23d St, 125 ft e of 4th Av, 5 years 30,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, to Samuel A. Blatchford, as trustee, &c.; 57 Cannon St, 1 year 9,500

SAME to Louisa M. Aukamp; same property, 1 year 2,000

LEAHY, Annie and Michael J., to Francis M. O'Connor; s w corner of Union Av and 156th St, 1 year 8,000

McSORLEY, James, to Peter Doelger; s s of 17th St, 375 ft e of 10th Av, demand 1,200

McDONALD, Mary, to Matilda Grabfelder and another, executors of Abraham L. Grabfelder; w s of 2d Av, 108.4 ft s of 50th St, 2 7-12 years 500

MILLER, Charles, and wife to Elizabeth Hardy; s s of 237th St, 150 ft w of Kepler Avenue, installments 3,000

MOEBUS, Sophia, to August Freutel; e s of Courtlandt Av, 25 ft n of 154th St, 1 year 500

NEWMAN, William J., to Catharine G. Robin; n s of 32d St, 19 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year 4,000

SCHOENMAKER, Margaret M., to Cornelius F., Kingsland, trustee, &c.; n s of 74th St, 68.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 5 years 2,000

SCHMIDT, Elizabeth, and another to Laura F. Van Riper; n s of 143d St, 225 ft e of Willis Av, 4 years 1,500

STUMPF, Peter J., and wife to Elizabeth Bormann; s s of Lyon St, 174 ft w of Bow St, 2 years 1,000

TAYLOR, Thomas C., and wife to George W. Dayton; s s of 15th St, 298.1 ft w of 7th Av, 2½ years 1,500

VAN HORN, Mary E., and Alfred, to D. Willis James; 82d St, 317 West, 1 year 2,000

WEISSENHORN, Franz, to Fanny E. Hoertel; s s of 90th St, 306.8 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years 9,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

COHN, Max, to Julia R. Manheim $1

TODD, Louis L., to Clarence R. Bishop, (three) 3

WOLFE, Gustavus A., to Hannah Wolfe. 1,500

Lis Pendens.

123D ST, 127 East; Samuel Strasbourger, receiver of Henry Kuhneman, against Christiana Kuhneman, (action to set aside deed.)

10TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x118; Frederick Schmidt against Babette Blumenthal and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

221ST ST, 245 East; Alvina L. Miller against Felix McGorry and others, (action to set aside deed.)

FORT WASHINGTON RIDGE ROAD or avenue, centre line, 329.3 ft n of the southern boundary line, estate of Lucius Chittenden, being Lot 44, Plots 45, 53, 46, and 54, on map of property of said Chittenden estate, Twelfth Ward; Isaac Danenberg against George D. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LEWIS ST, 84½; Pauline Bennett against Samuel Jacobs and others, (partition.)

23D ST, s s, 462.6 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x98.9; Albert Pierce against Adolph Hoffstadt and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

OLIVER ST, e s, 95 ft n of South St, 40x50; Simon Feist against Herman Redding and others, (action to set aside deed.)

DELANCEY ST, 279 and 281; Peter Callan against Herman Wertheim and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

125TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Juliet M. Livingston against James S. Kelly, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LENOX AV, w s, 22 ft s of 120th St, 20x85; The Washington Life Insurance Company against Thomas McGrath, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

POTTER PLACE, s w corner of Willard Av, 50.11x52; Frank A. Schulz against Anna F. Ramsdell, owner; C. F. Ramsdell, contractor $175

TREMONT AV, s s, 250.8 ft w of Prospect Av, 40x99.5; William Clarke against Metropolitan Building Company, owner; M. Mendelstein, contractor 12

PENFOLD AV, s s, 100 ft w of Suburban Place, 75x130; also, Penfold Av, s s, 88 ft e of Suburban Place, 66x125; same against Henry T. Ehrhardt, owner and contractor 365

TIFFANY ST, e s, — ft n of Westchester Av, Lots 1,040, 1,042, and 1,044, Tiffany St; Charles E. Alldridge against Elizabeth Asselin and others, owners; Edward F. Spear, contractor 37

56TH ST, 342 and 344 West; Caleb Nash against Theodore O. Gass, owner; F. Taussig, contractor 1,570

113TH ST, 5 to 17 East; Richard J. Cullen against Jesse Rosenthal, owner; David Steinfeld, contractor 308

MANHATTAN AV, e s, extends from 103d to 104th Sts, 200x100; Holmes & Philbrick against Robert Dick, owner and contractor 778

THOMPSON ST, 69; William T. Estabrook against R. De Rago and F. Migri, owners; J. H. Furber & Co., contractors 912

56TH ST, 342 and 344 West; Louis J. Korman against Theodore C. Gross and Gustave F. Taussig, owners; George Van Orden, contractor 500

113TH ST, n s, 100.1 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Comes & Bunt against Emma Krug, owner and contractor 650

BEAVER ST, 45; Alexander Moore & Son against William Pinkus, owner and contractor 12,000

3D AV, 1,270 to 1,285, and 74th St., 208 East, s e corner; Daniel Houlihan against Henry H. Jackson, executor of the Jackson estate, owner; Thornton Brothers and James R. Breen & Sons, contractors. 318

RODGERS PLACE, w s, about 200 ft s of Westchester Av, 50x98; Dennis J. Menton against Frederick Hines 127

STATE COURTS.

Supreme Court—Appellate Division.

SARATOGA, Sept. 21.—In the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to-day the following cases were argued:

No. 36—Catherine S. Baker, as administratrix, &c., respondent, against John E. Sutton et al., appellants; Parker and Fiero for respondent; F. H. Osborn for appellants.

No. 37—John Bowe, as Treasurer of the County of Albany, appellant, against Peter D. McNab and Alexander Cameron, as executors, &c., of John Cummings, deceased, respondents; Mark Cohen for appellant; Rieck & Wachsman for respondents.

No. 64—Sarah Davis, appellant, against Anna P. V. R. Abraham, respondent; C. E. McChesney for respondent; C. T. Webster for appellant.

No. 24½—The People ex rel. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, against James A. Roberts, as Controller; Myer Nussbaum for relator; T. E. Hancock for defendant.

No. 42—Ada L. Grant, respondent, against the town of Enfield, appellant; Smith & Dickinson for respondent; Hailiday & Denton for appellant.

No. 67—Edward M. Cameron and another, respondents, against Jesse H. Leonard and another, appellants; Ward & Cameron for respondents; Mead & Holt for appellants.

No. 76—Daniel Murphy, an infant, &c., respondent, against John Bennett, appellant; W. F. Rathbone for respondent; Thomas S. Fagan for appellant.

Day calendar for Tuesday: Nos. 80, 25½, 27½, 32, 38, 56, 61, 68.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Preferred Causes.—Nos. 8486, 8692, 8689. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Wednesday, Sept. 23.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Wednesday, Sept. 23.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned until Wednesday, Sept. 23.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Gierlerich, J.—No. 2546—Geiger vs. Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad Company. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Nos. 1363, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 2159. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Daly, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. 1198—Will of Kristine Ihmanni (No. 1), at 10:30 A. M. 1199—Will of Christine Ehmanni (No. 2,) at 10:30 A. M. 1204—Will of Lina Sexaur, at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT, CHAMBERS—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Wills for Probate—At 10:30 A. M.: Cora E. Clark, John Schwietering, Isabella F. Thoms, Henrietta Leowolf, Frantiska Halecek, Levi Freudenrich.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Coleman vs. Smith—Clifford W. Hartridge, Kingsland vs. Clark—Quincy W. Boese, Sage vs. Lockman—Charles H. Russell, Matter of Schweizer—Richard M. Henry, Matter of Edwards—H. W. Bridges, Matter of Anti-Friction Fifth Wheel Company —David Murray.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Scott vs. Franklin Paper Mills—John Fennel.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Jackson vs. Coyle —Thomas F. Donnelly.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Matter of Anti-Friction Fifth Wheel Company—George M. Nelson.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Patrick O'Dowd vs. George C. Tewksbury—Edward J. McLaughlin.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Part II.—Goodrich, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S. The Wills of Margaret Towhill, Lydia Ann Currier, Thomas Dempsey, Sarah Young, Paul Reichter, Nora Towers, Jessie Ormeston, Sarah Settle, Irwin O'Donnell, Hannah M. Hendrickson, and Theresa F. Flynn.

Accounting—Clarkson Shotwell.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—ABRAHAM BOLTAN.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against Abraham Boltan, dealer in auction dry goods at 391 Broadway, and a manufacturer of shirts at 344 West Broadway, from Abraham Levy for $1,017 for money loaned by the Bowery Bank. The Sheriff made a levy at both places, but later in the day he received notice that Joseph Boltan claimed to be the owner of all the goods, under a bill of sale. Abraham Boltan has been in the shirt business for about seven years. He was formerly of the firm of J. Boltan & Son, but withdrew in December last and continued alone. He claimed a capital of $16,000. At the office of Abraham Levy it was said that it was expected that a settlement would be made and that all creditors would be paid in full. The trouble was caused by the circulation of a rumor and the disappearance of goods. It was said that Mr. Boltan had been systematically robbed and that the matter would be presented to the Grand Jury as soon as all the evidence was obtained. On Mr. Boltan's complaint an actress was arraigned in a police court a few weeks ago on a charge of annoying him.

—A. E. BUSHNELL & CO.—Albert E. Bushnell, Laura B. White, and Frank S. Bayly, composing the firm of A. E. Bushnell & Co., which deals in shoe findings at 104 Duane Street, made an assignment yesterday to Jefferson H. White, giving preferences for $3,928, of which $3,000 is to the Hide and Leather National Bank. The business was started in 1889. Hastings & Gleason said that the liabilities were about $14,000 and the assets somewhat larger. A meeting of the creditors will be held to-day to discuss the question of allowing the firm to continue business. All the partners reside out of town—Mr. Bushnell at Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. White at Hackensack, N. J., and Mr. Bayly at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

—GEORGE E. CALLENDER & CO.—George E. Callender, dealer in paper at 192 Nassau Street, under the style of George E. Callender & Co., made an assignment yesterday to Alfred L. Squire, Jr. He started in the paper business here in July, 1892, with his brother, Charles E. Callender, of Glendale, Mass., the firm style being George E. Callender & Co. The brothers dissolved partnership on Aug. 1, 1895, Charles E. Callender, the capitalist, withdrawing. Since then the assignor has done a moderate business, chiefly, it is said, on commission.

—ANTI-FRICTION FIFTH WHEEL COMPANY.—George M. Nelson has been appointed receiver of the Anti-Friction Fifth Wheel Company of 167 Front Street by Justice Russell of the Supreme Court on the application of President R. C. Layton and Secretary Daniel H. Frost. The company was incorporated in February, 1895, with a capital stock of $30,000, but its business has been so slight for the past six months that its income was much less than its running expenses. The liabilities are $7,167 and the assets are $1,745.

—HUGH C. L. STEVENS.—Hugh C. L. Stevens, who is in the photo-engraving business at 42 West Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Percy L. Klock. He began business in 1887, the firm name being Stevens & Morris, and he succeeded to the entire business in May, 1894. His plant was valued at about $8,000. He is a resident of Newark, N. J.

—FRANK CONNELLAN.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against Frank Connellan, dealer in dry goods at 263 Columbus Avenue for $2,211 in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company for merchandise. Mr. Connellan has been in business there for four years.

—WILLIAM E. HIGMAN.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday for 25,530 against William E. Higman of 1 Broadway in favor of the National Park Bank for balance due on a demand note of $31,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered in this city yesterday, the name given first being that of the debtor:

BILLOR, Susan; and Moses Lindheim—Southern National Bank of New-York 637

BOLTAR, Abraham—The Bowery Bank of New-York $1,017

CAMIA, Joseph A.—M. Cuneo and others. 38

CANN, August—Jacob Ruppert 2,430

CONNELLAN, Frank—The H. B. Claflin Company 2,211

COX, Tillie C.—J. C. Lankenau 89

CUTAJAR, William—H. Dyke Gautier 652

DENNISON, John—J. E. Fitzgerald 98

DOYLE, Dennis—J. Malmeritsch 111

DRYER, William C.—The Garvin Machine Company 260

DUX, Jacob—E. Linde Paper Company. 75

DUTTON, Allen A.—L. M. Simpson and another 123

ELLISON, John E.—John V. A. Cattus ... 3,732

FAGEN, John—F. K. Lipman and others. 95

FARQUHAR, Percival—William P. Rice .. 197

FOLEY, James—The Emerald and Phoenix Brewing Company 43

GEORGE, John T.—S. B. Downes and another 145

GLEB, Robert—William Simpson 220

GOODRICH, John I.—The Greenwich Bank of New-York 860

HAUPT, John—Max Klein 448

HAMMERSON, August W.—The H. Clausen & Son Brewing Company 75

HARTWELL, Luther F.—Rose Frey, (deficiency) 5,047

HEARNE, Joseph J.—Ulster Bluestone Company 213

HEITERMANN, J., and Charles Nuese—The Emerald and Phoenix Brewing Company of New-York 127

HIGMAN, William E.—The National Park Bank of New-York 25,530

HOGAN, Jeremiah P., and William H. Kirby—J. Siemers 75

HOUSEMAN, Charles H.—Alexander B. Van Gaasbeek 571

HOVEY, Parmele W., as executor of John F. Shepard, deceased—Spencer H. Shepard, or attorney 54,808

HUMPHREYS, David T., and Charles H. Willard—Garrett M. Van Olinda 166

HYMAN, Abraham S.—Louis Roessel and another 399

KANE, Frank, and Hugh C. Nevins—G. A. Hearn, two 276

KELLY, Patrick—East River Gas Company of Long Island City, costs 20

KNOWLSON, Andrew B.—The Garvin Machine Company 260

LAMPHEAR, William H.—Axtel T. Rose. 23

LANE, Theodore B.—Thomas McGarry and another 185

LAYMAN, Hiram D.—Tradesman Publishing Company 112

LOFT, William—The Garvin Machine Company 260

LOVE, Robert—L. Kahn 54

LUKMAN, Samuel—Maria A. Herter and another 98

MANN, Edward C.—Minnie A. Hanford... 447

McBWEN, Clarence C.—J. A. Westfall... 360

McGRAW, Frederick J.—Axtel T. Rose.. 14

McKEON, Matthew J.—C. F. Walter.... 69

McMURRAY, Jerrold—Thomas Kearns.. 62

MILLS, John T.—J. D. Hennessy 90

NOBLE, William—The Western Union Telegraph Company 87

OAKES, Charles A.—Samuel Robert 871

OGLESBY, Woodson R.—Charles W. Tracy 61

PLAPINGER, Moses—H. B. Scharman & Sons 822

QUINTARD, Charles R.—The Washington Building Company 142

REAMER, Job M., and others—Leroy E. Bunker 348

SALTUARY, Peter—Charles Hohl 399

SATTERLEE, Douglas R.—The Garvin Machine Company 260

SATTERLEE, E. K.—Same 260

STOECKER, Albert J.—The Emerald and Phoenix Brewing Company 163

SHOOF, Amelia, and another—The H. B. Claflin Company 563

SMITH, Agnes H.—Meyer Klein 889

TEUBER, Ferdinand—Eastmans Company of New-York 762

THATCHER, William M.—William M. Vanander 678

THE MARTIN PRESS COMPANY—George A. Hearn, (two judgments) 369

THE MAYOR, &c.—J. T. Malone 125

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY—J. Kleinhaus and another 48

THE WABASH SHOE COMPANY—J. E. Morey and others 633

TIERNEY, Emma, executrix and trustee—The Rev. Dr. Francis H. Wall 500

VAN HORNE, Alfred, and others—G. Mathews and others 265

VAN WIE, Sarah A.—Hitchins & Co 399

WEILL, Abraham—S. Wormser 41

WESSELL, William M.—A. J. Oppenheim and others 266

WILLSON, Harry—Axtel T. Rose 33

A Whole Family Assaulted.

PARK RIDGE, N. J., Sept. 21.—Isaac McCloskey, thirty years of age, employed in the New-York Custom House, was arrested here last night, charged with assaulting Jacob H. Hall, a grocer of this place. Mr. Hall's two boys, twelve and fourteen years of age, began to make fun of McCloskey, who, it is said, was intoxicated. McCloskey bumped their heads together and then threw them into the gutter. When Mrs. Hall upbraided him, he struck her in the face. When Mr. Hall rushed from his house to protect his wife, McCloskey knocked him down, and again struck him when he rose. Hall did not rise again, but lay motionless, with blood flowing from his mouth and nose. McCloskey was quickly arrested, but released on bail. Mr. Hall's condition grew worse to-day, and it is expected that McCloskey will be rearrested. It is believed that even should Mr. Hall recover, he will lose the sight of one eye.

Model Newspaper Establishment.

BUFFALO, Sept. 21.—The Buffalo Enquirer, of which William J. Connors is publisher, moved this morning into its new and commodious building at 250 Main Street. The new home of The Enquirer is one of the finest between New-York and Chicago, and the plant, which is entirely new, has no superior. A new Hoe sextuple press has been added to the mechanical appliances of the paper, and is housed in a pressroom pronounced by experts to be arranged as well as any in the country. Under Mr. Connors's management The Enquirer has advanced to the front rank of Buffalo newspapers. Its rapid growth necessitated enlarged quarters and increased facilities. The Enquirer receives the full telegraphic news service of The United-Associated Presses, being a member of The New-York Associated Press.

For the Starving Fishermen.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 21.—Clergymen, school teachers, and other reputable residents of Labrador and Northern Newfoundland are writing to the newspapers and the Government respecting the destitution prevailing on those coasts, owing to the failure of the fisheries. The writers unite in declaring that hundreds of persons must perish from starvation unless extensive relief measures are inaugurated soon. They urge the Government to grapple with the situation promptly, and they also solicit the assistance of the British Cabinet, to whose restrictive laws in favor of French fishermen and against the residents most of the destitution is due."

A Discount on Canadian Silver.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Notices were posted in all the banks of the city this morning to the effect that no Canadian silver money would be received on deposit. This action is the result of agitation which has been going on in the local banking circles on this subject for a number of days. It was stated, however, that the movement had been started by business men and was the outcome of a statement against Canadians on account of their refusal to take United States money. All Canadian silver will be subjected to a discount of 20 per cent by merchants.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins and Capt. Henry A. Green, Twentieth Infantry, are detailed as members of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to relieve Lieut. Col. Loyd Wheaton and Capt. James A. Irons, Twentieth Infantry, during their temporary absence from the post with troops.

—Lieut. Michael M. McNamee, recently promoted from Second Lieutenant, Third Cavalry, is assigned to the Ninth Cavalry, Troop H, vice Jackson, appointed Quartermaster.

—First Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, will proceed from Chicago to Fort Sheridan, on business pertaining to the construction of field telegraph wagons.

—Additional Second Lieut. John Morrison, Jr., Second Cavalry, is assigned to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Third Cavalry, Troop I, vice McNamee, promoted.

—First Lieut. William F. Hancock, Fifth Artillery, is relieved from further duty at Washington University, St. Louis, and ordered to join his battery.

Navy.

—Lucien F. Prudhomme, Professor of Mathematics, has been placed on the retired list.

—Pay Inspector W. Goldsborough is ordered to retirement Oct. 9.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

AT 127 WEST 72D ST.

Very superior brownstone, with dining-room extension; might consider rental or exchange for smaller property; always open. C. K. BILL, 11 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

WILL SELL ONE OR MORE ACRES, NEAR station, Harlem Railroad, $400 each; great opportunity for investors or homeseekers. ACRES, Box 203 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE WASHINGTON,

NO. 29 WASHINGTON SQUARE, WEST. Desirable apartments to let, unfurnished, from October 1st. Apply to Superintendent, or

Douglas Robinson & Co., 55 LIBERTY ST.

No. 201 West 54th St., corner 7th Av.

Corner apartments to let; 8 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, hot water supply. Apply to janitor on premises, or to H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty St.

IN THE BERESFORD, A HIGH-CLASS APARTment hotel, beautifully located, with every convenience and comfort of a well-appointed home, a few choice suites can be secured from Oct. 1, 1896, on personal application or by letter to the Beresford, 81st to 82d St., corner of Central Park West and Manhattan Square.

A CHOICE SINGLE CORNER APARTMENT, eight rooms and bath; with elevator, steam heat, &c.; electric light if required; rent, $840. Apply to 75 East 54th St., corner Park Av., or E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, 9 ROOMS, bath, and butler's pantry, 330 East 17th St., corner, 50 feet front, overlooking Stuyvesant Square. Apply to janitor.

BOARDERS WANTED.

32d ST., NOS. 34 AND 36 WEST.—First-class board; handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished; references

153 WEST 93D ST.—Handsomely furnished house, all modern improvements; small family; owner retaining one room.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO LET, FURNISHED—An elegantly furnished house in 72d St., near Madison Av., to let for a term of years. Apply to JACOB BAIZ, 102 Front St.

153 WEST 93D ST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with or without board; back parlor for doctor; reference.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

WILL RENT VERY CHEAP; THE HANDSOME dwelling at southeast corner West End Av. and 99th St; excellent location. Caretaker or Owner, 128 Broadway, Room 2.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOHN WEBER vs. LOUIS WEBER and others.

In pursuance of a judgment directing sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of October, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises and property in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

(1) All that certain lot, pi

PALMER AND BUCKNER HERE

WILL BE NOTIFIED OF THEIR NOMINATION TO-NIGHT.

Both Will Speak at the Madison Square Garden Meeting—Descriptions of the Men and Conversations That Indicate Some of Their Characteristics—To Confer with Party Leaders Before Arranging to Speak in Other Cities.

Gen. John M. Palmer and Gen. Simon B. Buckner, the hale and hearty exponents of the real Democracy, and the nominees of the Indianapolis Convention for President and Vice President, came to this city yesterday. They are to be formally notified of their nominations at Madison Square Garden to-night, and this was the principal reason for their being here at this time. But advantage of their presence here is being taken by those most interested in the cause of sound money to arrange a programme for the vigorous prosecution of the campaign.

Mr. Buckner was the first to arrive at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, having left Louisville Sunday morning. With him were Col. W. B. Haldeman of The Louisville Courier-Journal, Henry Watkins, Graham Vreeland, and Morris B. Belknap. District Attorney Fellows, who has been in the South on a stumping tour for sound money, was also in the party.

Gen. Palmer got to the hotel only a short time after his running mate, and thereafter the corridor of this famous rendezvous for politicians was brightened by the appearance of these two picturesque gentlemen of the old school. Both silvered in the service of the country, both of dignified mien, both having the air of men accustomed to public life, wise in that which tends to the good of the public, and conservative in the expression of their opinions.

Both were dressed in black, with a full showing of snowy linen, and both wore black felt hats of the "slouch" variety; one (Gen. Palmer's) turned up away from his face, the other (Gen. Buckner's) pulled down in front, with a rakish air more in keeping, perhaps, with his military mustache and whiskers.

Gen. Palmer's face is round, clean-shaven, and genial, his eyes lighting up with a twinkle when he cracks a joke; his figure is full and erect.

Gen. Buckner is a trifle less stout, with a slight stoop in his shoulders, but has as much geniality as the other, and the same fondness for a good joke.

Gen. Palmer was accompanied by Mrs. Palmer and Louis J. Palmer. After he had rested from the fatigues of the journey he talked with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"Gen. Buckner and myself are here," he said, "to attend the meeting to-morrow night at Madison Square Garden. I shall make a speech, but I shall not be long about it. Nor do I know now just what points I shall cover.

"I cannot say much to you about politics or the plans of the campaign. What I have to say will be said to-morrow night. Gen. Buckner, Col. Haldeman, and myself have had an informal consultation here this afternoon. When Mr. Bynum arrives we shall go more into detail and settle what is to be done, so far as we can. What we shall consider at this time is to what places Gen. Buckner and myself shall go to make speeches.

"So far as I am concerned, I should like to go to Alabama. They are good fighters down there, and I should like to go either to strike a blow for them or to help make some of their blows more effective."

"Mr. Faulkner, the National Committeeman from Alabama, seems to be very hopeful about that State," said the reporter.

A Fighting Chance in Alabama.

"Mr. Faulkner is one of the good fighters," replied Gen. Palmer. "I think they have a splendid fighting chance in Alabama, and that is why I want to go there."

"What do you think of the situation in Illinois?"

"Well, you see, in Illinois the candidates have been before the people such a short time that it is really too soon to be able to judge what the actual condition of affairs is out there. You know that in Kentucky when a man goes to the races he never bets until the jockeys are mounted. Now, the jockeys in the Illinois race have not been up long enough for me to make a bet."

"Does Gen. Buckner feel the same way about Kentucky?"

"Very much the same, I think."

"What do you think of the general situation?"

"I have only seen one politician since coming here, John De Witt Warner, and consequently I am not very well posted."

Gen. Palmer said that he expected to stay in this city for several days. There are several old army friends here that he wants to see, and he has some business to attend to. Asked if he would attend the convention of the sound-money Democrats to be held in Brooklyn Thursday, Gen. Palmer said:

"It is very likely that I shall. There has been some talk about my staying here until Thursday so as to be present. But that question will be settled to-morrow when we see Mr. Bynum and lay out the plans for the campaign."

Gen. Buckner and His Pipe.

Gen. Buckner was found smoking his favorite pipe, a corncob with a long, limber bamboo stem.

"You know we are in the hands of the committee," he said, when he was asked to give his opinion on the political situation, "and candidates are not expected to say anything unless they consult their managers any more than a prisoner at the bar is allowed to say anything unless after consultation with his attorney. So I have nothing to say."

"But has there not been a great change in Kentucky since the nominations were made at Indianapolis?"

"Yes—a most decided change. I know my people—the people of my State, my friends and neighbors—well enough to feel that they want good government, and good government means sound money. The feeling was there before the Indianapolis Convention, and it was expressed afterward. The people of Kentucky do not want a revolution—we had enough of that thirty-five years ago."

"What will be the result of the election in Kentucky?"

"Bryan will lose the State—I am sure of that."

"Has his Southern tour helped or hurt him?"

"It has injured his chances greatly."

"Why?"

"Because the people were disappointed in him. I spoke in two cities after he had been there, and in both places he had certainly lost ground. In Kentucky the sound-money sentiment is growing. In Tennessee it is not so strong."

Gen. Buckner said that he would leave New-York to-night after the Madison Square Garden meeting, so as to get to Richmond, Va., Wednesday night. He is to make a speech there. Where he would then go, Gen. Buckner said, would be determined at the consultation to be had with Mr. Bynum to-day.

A Pleasant War Reminiscence.

"I had a pleasant experience to-day," said the General. "A man sent his card up, and, although I could not remember the name, I told the bellboy to show him up. He came. He was gray and aged, as I am. He looked at me to see if I recognized him, and I looked at him to try to place him. But I could not.

"'You don't remember me, do you?' he said.

"'No; I don't.'

"'Well, you remember being in Fort Warren, near Boston, during the war, don't you?' he asked.

"'Yes; I remember that,' I said. 'I was sent there for solitary confinement by Secretary Stanton.'

"'Well, do you remember who did guard duty there?'

"'Yes; the Boston Cadets. They were a fine lot of young fellows, of good families. They were sent over to do guard duty because all the abler-bodied men of age were at the front.'

"'Yes,' said my caller, 'and I was one of the Boston cadets. I used to do guard duty at your cell door, and, as I had not seen you since, I thought I would like to come in to see you and tell you that I am going to vote for you.'

"I looked at him a minute and then at the card on which was the name Joseph Meyers, and said to him:

"'Yes, I remember you now. You used to open the door of my cell and talk to me, and I used to enjoy it immensely, because I was glad to have anybody to talk to, even a Yank. And I also remember that you were a pretty good soldier, well disciplined, because when I read you some of my own poetry, you did not desert your post.'"

The General laughed heartily at the recollection. Then he added:

"I have got over all such foolishness as writing poetry now."

THE MEETING ALL ARRANGED FOR.

Many Democratic ex-State Officials Will Be Vice Presidents.

All the details for the monster sound-money Democratic meeting which will take place in Madison Square Garden to-night, and at which Gens. Palmer and Buckner, National Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, will speak, were completed last night.

The meeting will be called to order at 8 o'clock by Robert A. Widenmann, Chairman of the State Committee of the National Democratic Party of New-York, who will introduce ex-Gov. Flower, who will act as Chairman of the meeting.

After Mr. Flower's opening address, National Chairman William D. Bynum will speak, and he will be followed by Gen. Palmer, the candidate for President. Gen. Buckner will follow Gen. Palmer, and he will be followed by Dr. William Everett of Massachusetts and Col. John R. Fellows.

The list of Vice Presidents will be an imposing array of Democratic names. To those who have already been published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES the following were added yesterday at the headquarters of the National Democratic Party, 39 East Twenty-third Street:

Ex-Lieut. Gov. W. F. Sheehan,
L. H. Durland, Watkins;
Henry D. Hotchkiss,
Theodore Bacon, Rochester;
Thomas H. Cullen,
William T. Buckley,
Alexander T. Godwin,
Francis H. Ruhe,
G. Fensterer,
Judge James Fitzgerald,
C. G. Kidder,
Isaac Sargent,
Christian Rathjens,
Edward B. Whitney, Assistant Attorney General of United States;
Leopold Moschowitz,
Jean Weil,
E. B. Amend,
A. Goodfriend,
Gen. William H. West,
Hamilton;
Wallace H. Horton, Albany;
Robert H. Thompson Troy;
John P. Slocum, Angelica;
A. E. Willard, Friendship;
John C. Leggett, Cuba;
B. F. Willis, Belfast;
Charles Searle, Babylon;
Joseph Wood, Sayville;
W. A. Richards, Huntington;
G. W. Smith, St. James;
William Bayard Cutting,
E. W. Gilder,
J. Rockwell Fay,
John B. Loesche,
Leopold Kramer,
John Hartjen,
Alexander Kraemer,
W. A. Coffin,
Jacob Brodbeck,
Henry Von Runnen,
William Friedrich,
Arthur B. Clare, Batavia;
Charles W. Brandt,
Charles Lutz,
Richard Hand, Elizabethtown;
A. J. B. Ross, Essex;
Henry D. Graves, Ausable Forks;
Hiram Walworth, Plattsburg;
John Ross, Plattsburg;
John B. Riley, Plattsburg;
Royal Corbin, Plattsburg;
Winslow C. Watson, Plattsburg;
James Averill, Jr., Champlain;
James Burrows, Champlain;
Robert M. Malloy, Keesville;
H. A. Porter, Malone;
H. S. Crittenden, Glens Falls;
Samuel Pruyn, Glens Falls;
Jeremiah W. Finch, Jr., Glens Falls;
William H. Buxon, Chestertown;
John Bogart,
Sylvanus H. Sweet, Albany;
Simon W. Rosendale, Albany;
E. Henry Lacombe,
John Jeroloman,
William G. McCrea,
Alexander T. Goodwin,
Joseph Manning,
James G. Gay,
George Karsch.

Col. Timothy S. Williams, who was Gov. Hill's secretary, will also be one of the Vice Presidents.

Of the twenty-five living Democratic ex-Governors, Lieutenant Governors, and State officers of New-York State, sixteen are for Palmer and Buckner and twelve will be Vice Presidents of to-night's Palmer and Buckner meeting, namely, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, ex-Lieut. Govs. William F. Sheehan and Edward F. Jones, ex-Secretary of State Diedrich Willers, ex-Controller A. C. Chapin, ex-Attorney Generals C. S. Fairchild and S. W. Rosendale, ex-State Treasurer R. A. Maxwell, ex-State Engineers Elnathan Sweet, John Bogart, and John D. Van Buren.

Only two of the State's ex-officials are for Bryan, ex-State Treasurer E. Danforth and ex-Attorney General Charles F. Tabor. Ex-Controller Frederick P. Olcott is for McKinley, and the six remaining, including ex-Gov. David B. Hill, have not publicly stated whether they will support Palmer or Bryan. All the seven living Democratic ex-Mayors of New-York City are against Bryan, and five—namely, Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, William R. Grace, Franklin Edson, and Smith Ely—will be Vice Presidents of the Palmer meeting.

The demand for tickets yesterday at the Twenty-third Street headquarters was very great.

MONEY FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Chairman W. D. Bynum Issues an Appeal to Democrats.

William D. Bynum, Chairman of the National Committee of the National Democrats, arrived in New-York last evening in time to go to the dinner given to Gen. Palmer and Gen. Buckner at the Reform Club. Mr. Bynum is at the Hoffman House. He will go from here to Chicago. He had intended going to Chicago at this time to open the headquarters there, but changed his plans in order to be present at the notification meeting here to-night.

"The campaign for sound money will be prosecuted vigorously from now on," he said last night. "We shall direct our attention to those States where the most work is needed. The Eastern States are all right, and of course we shall do little here. But in the South and West we shall work hard."

"Gen. Palmer expressed a wish to-day to go to Alabama," he was told.

"He may," said Mr. Bynum. "We have a good chance there. But there is need of a great deal of hard work in many directions. The trouble in the Mississippi Valley States is that sound-money people are too confident. They ought to get to work."

Mr. Bynum said that he would confer to-day with Gens. Palmer and Buckner, and the leaders of the National Democratic Party of this city, or those who are here at this time. At this conference the plan of the campaign would be laid out, and he would then go to Chicago to direct operations.

The following address to the Democrats of the United States was given out last night at the headquarters of the National Democracy, 39 East Twenty-third Street. It is dated at the National Democratic headquarters, Palmer House, Chicago, Sept. 21, but was sent to the headquarters in this city by Chairman Bynum upon his arrival here last night:

To the Democrats of the United States:

This committee is conducting, in behalf of the Democratic standard bearers, Gen. John M. Palmer of Illinois and Gen. Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky, a campaign to save the American Republic from the critical danger which immediately threatens it and to preserve for the future an organized representation of the principles and policy of the Democratic Party.

In the result of this election are involved not only the industrial and business prosperity of the country, including the vital and direct interests of wage earners and capital alike, but also the first elements of law, order, and National honor, and even the very foundations of our American civilization.

No less clear is it that upon the National Democracy is now devolved, and solely, the support before the American people of the noble and beneficent doctrines and traditions of our great historical party. The fundamental object and duty of the party were in its first declaration of principles, and in the inaugural address of Jefferson, its illustrious founder, stated to be the inviolable preservation of the Constitution. Through its eventful and honorable career it has sought to preserve the autonomy of the States and the liberty of the citizens, and, as an essential element of that liberty, to make secure the earnings of his thrift and economy.

In gross betrayal of the Democracy, the Chicago Convention proclaimed to the gospel of hate between sections of the country, between labor and capital, between employer and workman. It demanded a debasement of our currency, which means the dishonor of the Nation, the repudiation of private contracts, and the reduction of the pay of the laborer to one-half his present wage. It asserted in effect the right to pack courts of justice for the purpose of reversing the decisions which do not meet with popular favor. It denied the right of the Federal authority to protect the mails and inter-State commerce, upon which depend the very existence of our great industrial centres and the markets of our farmers; it denied this right even after peace was broken, blood shed, and property destroyed. To all true Democrats these assertions are utterly abhorrent. The National Democracy will do its utmost to defeat this platform and the candidates nominated upon it.

The Democratic Party did not perish with the triumph of repudiation and anarchy at the Chicago Convention. Its desertion by many who should there have guarded it has made our duty imperative. If the result in November should be the election of a Republican President, all the more ought a powerful and genuine Democratic organization to stand active and conspicuous before the country. Such an organization would be of vital consequence to safe Federal administration, to the sound politics of the country, and to its security against an extreme and perhaps successful reaction in 1900 to excesses like those threatened by Bryan and Sewall.

The National Democratic campaign cannot be conducted without meetings, headquarters, publications, committees, and all the legitimate details of political activity and education. To do this on the most modest plan requires, even for the critical States alone, a large sum of money. To contribute to these expenses according to his means is the duty of every citizen, and especially of every Democrat. Only six weeks remain until election day.

The committee appeals to you for a subscription, to be sent either to John P. Frenzel, Treasurer, or to Charles J. Canda, Chairman of the Finance Committee, at the National Democratic Headquarters, 39 East Twenty-third Street, New-York City. For the National Executive Committee.

WILLIAM D. BYNUM, Chairman.

THE CANDIDATES DINED.

Reform Club Officers Entertained Them in the Clubhouse.

The officers of the Reform Club gave a dinner last night at their clubhouse, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, to Gen. John M. Palmer and Gen. Simon B. Buckner.

The dinner was informal, there being no prepared speeches. Politics was discussed and the political situation in this city and State and the East generally was explained to the visiting candidates. There was an exchange of political views among the diners.

Those at the dinner were Charles S. Fairchild, William B. Hornblower, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, E. Ellery Anderson, John De Witt Warner, E. S. Kaufman, Robert Grier Monroe, James Byrne, Calvin Tompkins, Edward M. Shepard, Seth S. Terry, E. T. Chamberlain of Albany, Commissioner of Navigation at Washington; Col. W. B. Haldeman of Louisville, Ky.; Gen. Charles Tracey, R. R. Bowker, George Foster Peabody, Lawrence E. Sexton, Simon Sterne, ex-Congressman William D. Bynum, Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee; Henry De Forest Baldwin, United States District Attorney Wallace Macfarlane, and R. A. Widenmann, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee.

Gens. Palmer and Buckner left the Fifth Avenue Hotel about 8 o'clock, with Chairman Bynum, and walked over to the Reform Club, where the rest of the guests had begun to arrive.

Simon Sterne will entertain Gens. Palmer and Buckner at dinner at the Manhattan Club to-morrow evening.

NO CHANCE FOR THACHER.

He Will Not Be Indorsed by the Brooklyn Convention.

Mr. Thacher's letter to Chairman Danforth of the Democratic State Committee was as much the subject of comment among Brooklyn politicians yesterday as was the coming National Democratic State Convention.

R. H. Roy, Assistant United States District Attorney, said:

"Thacher's letter was a great relief to us. There is no doubt that, if Mr. Thacher had not gone to the trouble to express himself so positively in favor of Bryan and Sewall, while saying that free silver would mean disaster to the country, he would have been in our way.

"If he had come to us and said, 'I am a gold man and will make the fight solely on State issues,' it would have embarrassed us, and I believe that many of the National Democratic delegates to the convention would have been in favor of his nomination, and it would have been quite possible that he would have been selected.

"The moving consideration would have been, of course, that we might, in that case, elect a State ticket. But Mr. Thacher has left us no cause for doubt as to his policy. He knows that Bryanism means ruin, and yet he is willing to vote for Bryanism. He would rather be regular and help ruin the country than be irregular and help to save it. So much for Thacher."

Mr. Shepard Emphatic.

Edward M. Shepard was very emphatic in the expression of his views. He said the letter of Mr. Thacher really made no change in the situation, except to furnish additional reasons why the convention should not consider his name. He added:

"Mr. Thacher says he is against the money plank in the Chicago platform, but he will vote for Bryan and Sewall. Mr. Bryan has declared repeatedly that he is for the whole platform. The platform is for repudiation and for several other grave public evils which Mr. Thacher does not oppose in his letter. The letter should secure for him the suspicion of the Buffalo party, and they should overwhelm him at the polls.

"In my opinion, it has made him simply impossible to the convention Thursday night, and has increased the reason why the National Democratic Party should strive for the overthrow of the Hill organization and all local machines working with it. And it has made it absolutely necessary for us to put out a full ticket for State, Congressional, and Assembly officers and fight against every dishonest money candidate proposed by the Buffalo party. I am confident the convention will take this view of the matter, as it seems very plain it is the only course for us to adopt."

Killed His Chances, Mr. Peabody Says.

George Foster Peabody was equally positive in his views. "Thacher," he said, "is no longer possible, even if he ever were. He has completely killed his chances for indorsement by the Brooklyn Convention. We shall have to look for some man like George B. Bradley of Corning or ex-Mayor Bishop of Buffalo."

It is the opinion of all sound-money Democrats who expressed themselves yesterday that the nominee must be selected from the upper part of the State.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals only a few names are mentioned. The ones most prominently discussed are Justice Irving G. Vann, the present Republican nominee, and John G. Milburn.

All arrangements for the convention have progressed as far as possible until after the Bryan meeting in the Academy to-morrow night. The decoration of the Academy will be begun early Thursday morning.

Sound-money Democrats are enrolling rapidly at headquarters, 319 Washington Street, in person and by mail.

A great deal of literature is being distributed. Robert J. McManus, in charge of the headquarters, is now sending out W. Bourke Cockran's speech, the speech of John G. Carlisle to the workingmen of Chicago, and other matter.

It is still hoped by the committee on arrangements that Mr. Carlisle will be induced to attend the convention and speak. If he does not, the speechmaking will be confined to Fairchild, Palmer, and Buckner.

CANVASS BY COMMERCIAL BODIES.

Notes on the Situation in Nebraska, Kentucky, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

Some effective work in behalf of the gold standard is being done by the Executive Committee of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation. About 250,000 documents have been scattered throughout the country by that body within the past few weeks, and organized work in various localities has been greatly stimulated thereby.

A circular letter was sent out to other Boards of Trade a few days ago asking for information concerning the campaign situation. Several replies have already been received by Secretary Frank S. Gardner.

J. E. Kelley, Secretary of the Board of Trade in McCook, Neb., writes:

"As I view it now, the result in Nebraska, while close, will not be such as to take this State out of the sound-money column. A great many sound-money Democrats throughout the State will vote directly for the Republican Electors, and will no doubt give the State to McKinley."

This from the Secretary of the Board of Trade in Paducah, Ky.: "Most of the people down here regard Bryan only in the light of a free lecturer, and they go to hear him and be amused. It is only the unthinking that believe in him."

R. Calvert, Secretary of the Board of Trade in La Crosse, Wis., says: "This entire business community commenced taking a practical hand in the agitation for sound money months ago. All are imbued with the same spirit, and, while there are free-silver orators on the street corners, they carry no weight."

Secretary Hills of the Industrial Exchange at Ottumwa, Iowa, writes: "You will hear from Iowa on Nov. 4 with from 50,000 to 60,000 majority for McKinley."

J. H. Conrath, Secretary of the Commercial Club in Jefferson City, Mo., says: "A large majority of our club is unqualifiedly for sound money. This is the Congressional district formerly represented by Bland, who is again a candidate. But we feel confident of defeating him by a much larger majority than that of two years ago. Our town, which casts about 1,600 votes, has a sound-money Democratic organization of 178 members, who will all vote for the Republican representatives in the State Legislature, in order to defeat Senator Vest's re-election."

The Secretary of the Kansas City Transportation Bureau remarks: "The situation in this particular locality is gradually changing to the gold standard."

J. McCormick, Secretary of the Green Bay Business Men's Association, talks as follows: "You need have no fears about Wisconsin. It will go for sound money by a larger majority than ever before was given a Republican candidate."

MANUFACTURERS AGAINST BRYAN.

Kings and Queens Counties Association to Take Action.

At a meeting of the Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties, held at the Pouch Mansion, Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, resolutions were adopted condemning the Chicago platform and arraigning the "so-called Democratic Party" as a band of Populists and Socialists.

The meeting was the first that has been held by the association since last May, and about 200 members, representing the largest manufacturing interests in the two counties, were present.

President Henry B. Haigh, in calling the meeting to order, said that, although the association was a non-partisan organization, and last Spring decided not to indorse any candidates, the political affairs of the country had become such that it was the duty of the association to take action in regard to one of the National platforms.

He reminded the members that in May memorials were sent by the association to the Democratic and Republican National Committees, urging them to declare in their platforms for a single gold standard. As the Chicago Convention had repudiated honest money, he saw no reason why the association should not repudiate the Chicago platform and its candidates.

The routine business was then transacted, and later Charles N. Chadwick read resolutions criticising the Chicago platform as detrimental to the business interests of the country and calling for the appointment of a committee of five to organize a plan on which to work for the defeat of Bryan and Sewall. The resolutions were seconded by D. M. Somers and Charles M. Judson.

Henry Clemenson opposed the passage of the resolutions on the ground that the association was not a political organization, and should not be made one by the appointment of a committee to work for or against any candidates.

When a vote was taken there was not a dissenting voice, and the resolutions were declared adopted, amid cheers.

After finishing some other business, the members adjourned to the big dining hall, where an elaborate supper was served.

AID IN THE CAMPAIGN NEEDED.

Sound-Money Democrats Everywhere Asked to Contribute to Expenses.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Those in charge of the sound-money campaign in this State admit that they are seriously hampered by want of funds. The managers in Chicago started with almost no money, and they have already paid considerable sums out of their own pockets—a course they cannot long continue, for there is not a wealthy man among them. They have been obliged to make themselves responsible for several bills, and only a short credit with the hotel people enables them to maintain their present quarters.

Chairman Williamson said to THE TIMES correspondent to-day that, in view of the importance of the Illinois campaign to the country at large this year, he thought that sound-money Democrats everywhere should bear the Chicago headquarters in mind, and contribute to its support.

The National headquarters were to have been opened to-day, but Chairman Bynum did not come, as was expected. The committee closed a contract for Rooms 6, 8, 10, and 12, on the State Street side of the Palmer House.

NEW RECRUITS IN INDIANA.

Two Prominent Democrats Declare for Palmer and Buckner.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 21.—Chairman Pickens of the sound-money State Committee believes the vote of the National Democratic Party in the State may reach 100,000.

Day by day prominent Democrats ally themselves with the movement. It is now announced that Charles L. Jewett of New-Albany, for several years Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has declared for Palmer and Buckner, and will make his first speech for the ticket at Columbus, Ind., this week. Rufus Magee, who until ten days ago was a member of the State Committee, will also make an address for Palmer and Buckner at his home city this week.

Presidential Electors Selected.

The Sound Money Democratic Committee of New-Jersey met at the committee's headquarters in the Davidson Building, Jersey City, yesterday, to complete the list of Presidential Electors. Chairman Winton said afterward that all the candidates had been selected, but the committee had decided not to give out the names for publication until the candidates had filed written acceptances of the nomination.

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

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SPECIAL SALE OF AXMINSTER and WILTON CARPETS

Until October 1st.

AXMINSTER CARPETS at 90c. per yard.

Best French, English & American Wiltons at $1.50 per yard.

W. & J. SLOANE

Broadway, 18th and 19th Sts.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

People investing in sponges just now feel the effect of the war in Cuba. "You pay from 25 to 30 per cent. more for sponges to-day than you did a year ago," says a member of one of the large New-York wholesale sponge houses down in the "Swamp." "Even the general stagnation of business does not lower the prices," he went on. "Our sponges in this country come from Key West, Nassau, and Cuba. The Spanish cruisers hovering around the last-named place have made sponge fishing an unattractive business for the Cubans. This has decreased the stock and raised the price of Cuban sponges, and it has gone up correspondingly in other places. The sponge business is different from any other. I don't believe there are more than eight or nine wholesale houses in the United States, though there are a great many jobbers. People buy sponges more by chance than they do any other kind of goods, I believe—that is, for toilet purposes. If they happen to see a sponge they fancy, they buy it. It is my opinion that a druggist who keeps his stock of sponges under his counter might not sell more than twenty-five sponges, while a man next door having a good collection in full view would sell a great many. The Mediterranean sponges—all our fine bath sponges come from the Mediterranean—are the only ones sold in their natural condition. The lower-grade sponges people prefer bleached. They are cheaper, though the process is more expensive. All sponges go through a chemical process, but the average buyer evidently has an idea that a bleached sponge is cleaner."

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If the venerable singer, John Hutchinson, of the famous Hutchinson family of singers, is right in his deductions, there was a little feeling of feminine vanity displayed even by pioneer workers for the advancement of womankind. Mr. Hutchinson was interested in all the advance movements going on in his young days, and he speaks of the women connected with them familiarly by their first names. Of the first effort for emancipation from skirts when bloomers were adopted, he says: "Yes, they all put them on—Lucy Stone, Elizabeth Cady, and the others. But not Susan"—Susan B. Anthony—he added, going on reminiscently: "I don't think Susan ever put them on. I don't think they would have been becoming to her. She did not have the right kind of a figure. She was not so plump."

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"They talk about people not being considerate to their servants," said the man living out of town in the Summer. "I do not think servants are considerate for their employers. We stay in the country late. Last year two of our servants came to us and said they could not stay out of the city any longer, and left. Fortunately we were able to get others to replace them later, but it was some time before we could do so, and then only with difficulty. For a time it seemed that we were to be greatly incommoded, but the servants left without a thought of our convenience."

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Mrs. Josephine Bagnell of Brooklyn has a cat. That is not strange. The cat seems to occupy a prominent position in society at the present time, and figures largely in contemporaneous literature. An interesting feature in the history of Mrs. Bagnell's cat is the attention and affection lavished upon it. Mrs. Bagnell is a widow, living in Pacific Street, and the cat takes the place of a child in her affections. Tommy not only subsists upon the most dainty diet, prepared for him by his mistress, sleeps upon the foot of her bed at night, and is regularly bathed and combed, but he has a special permit to ride with her on the trolley cars. To do this he is arrayed in a complete suit of baby clothes, including a cap such as has not been worn by a long-eared animal since the days of little Red Riding Hood and the wolf. All this is a natural sequence. The only incongruous part of the history is in connection with the name of the petted feline. One would naturally expect to hear it called Tiny, Darling, Midget, Baby, or Pet. Or, if a more dignified, high-sounding name were preferred, Adolphus, Julian, or Sylvester would do very well. Jacob, Ichabod, or Jedediah would not be bad for Biblical names. But this darling of fortune is denied even the old-fashioned standbys of Jimmy, Dick, and Tom. It is one of the ironies of fate which gives much but denies one great blessing. The pseudonym of Mrs. Bagnell's pet might appropriately be applied to one of the wild, blasé-looking, battle-scarred animals of the streets, but to a tenderly nurtured pussy it is opprobrious. The cat's name is Sport.

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"I can't help noticing the different impressions made by different people upon strangers," says a man whose manners are so dignified and reserved as to be almost repellant. "I don't think I ever had any one come to me to ask a direction on the street in my life; I never have a fellow-traveler speak to me, and the seat beside me in whatever vehicle I happen to be traveling is always the last to be occupied. There are advantages in this state of affairs, but I am not naturally an unsociable man, and the fact that I am always studiously left alone gives me sometimes a disagreeable sensation."

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That unpleasant gentleman who has gone down in the annals of history as "Jack the Ripper" is not yet entirely forgotten. They were talking about the story of the crucifixion in a large Sunday school of small children the other day. The robber Barabbas had been mentioned and his history, as much as is known of it, related. "Now, who was the wicked murderer who was hanged upon one of the crosses?" asked the teacher. A little voice in the corner of the room gave an indistinct answer, and the teacher noticed that her assistant, who was nearer, was smiling. "Speak a little louder, Johnny," she said, in encouraging tones. Johnny's shrill voice piped up loud and clear the second time. "Jack the Ripper," he answered.

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One of the women visitors to Li Hung Chang while that gentleman was in this city received a compliment from him. She is a young woman, brighter than the average, well posted in politics and affairs generally, and the right-hand man of her family at home. All of this Earl Li learned by means of the frank queries for which he is famous. "You are worthy of two sons," was the great Celestial's remark after a conversation in which he had appeared greatly interested. "What does he mean by that?" asked the woman of the interpreter. "He means that you are wise, that you are good, and that you deserve to have two sons care for you in your old age," was the answer.

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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

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Ask us; we are constantly studying and beautifying interiors and will give you bright ideas, or carry them out—if you say so—in the most artistic way imaginable.

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GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

FIVE MORE SCHOOLS OPEN.

Proposition to Use Armories Does Not Meet with Favor.

Children who are crowded out of public schools for want of room or who usually go to schools that did not open last Monday are presenting a troublesome problem.

Some relief has been had. Grammar Schools Nos. 17, 32, and 49 and Primary Schools Nos. 15 and 39, on the list of closed schools published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES last Thursday, were opened yesterday. This leaves to be opened Grammar Schools Nos. 16 and 37 and Primary Schools Nos. 25 and 43. All of them will soon be open except Grammar School No. 37. The contractor for the repairs refused to remedy, without extra compensation, defects on which the building was condemned by the Building Department, and the Corporation Counsel has given no opinion on the case.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union on Sunday the Secretary was directed to write to the Board of Education and suggest that the children deprived of schooling could be taught in the armories of the National Guard. It is not probable that this will be done.

Mayor Strong and Gen. C. H. T. Collis, members of the Armory Board, were yesterday of the opinion that the armories were built for a specific purpose, and that the use of them by the public schools could not be sanctioned without a special act of the Legislature. The board meets at the call of the Secretary, Edward P. Barker, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. He is now on a vacation.

The armories are not situated where the use of them would bring relief in districts where there is lack of accommodation for school children, except perhaps that of the Eighth Regiment, at Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. This would serve the children of the Harlem Flats, but they would tire in reaching it, as it is remote from their homes and on an elevation.

It is not likely that the suggestion of the Central Labor Union will be considered to the point of the Board of Education's communicating with the Armory Board. Superintendent Jasper said yesterday that there was merit in the suggestion, but the trouble was that the armories were not in the congested districts, where school accommodation is at present needed.

Efforts are being made, Mr. Jasper added, to tide over the situation by establishing schools in vacant stores or public buildings or warehouses, but the law is insistent and precise as to the character of places where children shall be taught, and so many places found cannot be used for educational purposes. A suggestion has been made that school camps of booths, such as are used for registration and voting, be established. Another is that temporary brick structures be erected.

Deputy Tax Commissioner Frank J. Bell, who is Assistant Secretary of the Armory Board, said that the only precedent existing for the use of armories for other than strictly military purposes was the permission granted to the scholars of the Berkeley School to drill in the armory of the Eighth Regiment.

Fast Bicycle Riders Fined.

Bicycle Policeman Lanz of the West Twentieth Street Station was standing at the corner of Twenty-sixth Street and Third Avenue at 8 o'clock Sunday evening, when two bicyclists rode by him going west on Twenty-sixth Street at a terrific speed. They were evidently racing, and they refused to stop when the policeman ordered them to do so, so he mounted his wheel and gave chase.

The policeman did not catch the fugitives until they reached Eighth Avenue. He then took them to the West Twentieth Street Station, where they gave their names as Frank Schwab of 337 West Twenty-seventh Street and Frederick Miller of 311 West Twenty-sixth Street. They were told to appear at Jefferson Market Police Court in the morning, and their bicycles were kept as security. They told Magistrate Crane yesterday that they were not scorching, but he fined them $5 each.

Eleven young men were arrested on Sunday for riding their bicycles at an illegal rate of speed on the Boulevard and on Riverside Drive. In the Harlem Police Court yesterday they were fined $5 each by Magistrate Kudlich.

The Feast of Tabernacles.

The Hebrew Feast of Tabernacles began last evening at sunset. It will last eight days, the eighth day being Simchas Torah, the day of rejoicing in the laws.

An orthodox Hebrew is bound to observe this feast strictly, and not to do any work during the entire festival. He must take his meals and sleep in a booth covered with green branches of trees to remind him of the time when his ancestors wandered in the desert. The booths here are usually built in the inner courts, and sometimes on the roofs of the houses. They are boarded closely at the sides with only one door for entrance. The roof is made of laths, and these are covered with green branches. On the walls inside, fruits and flowers are hung, symbolizing the harvest festival. Several families often build a booth together, and then each family takes its meals inside in turn.

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We'll not say how good our clothes are, but we'd like your judgment on them.

We'd like a call especially from those who are forced by the hard times to buy "ready-made clothes," for the first time.

Suits, $12 to $40.
Overcoats, $12 to $50.
Trousers, $3.50 to $10.

Sack Suits, made from imported woolens, (exclusive styles,) $18 to $30.
Fall Liveries are ready.
Boys' Dep't brim full of novelties.
Our $3 Derby is not excelled.
Do you know our 50c. Neckwear?
Pure Silk Handkerchiefs, special, 25c.
Something "swell" in a Top Coat, $35.
Prompt attention to out-of-town orders.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court yesterday author

Tuesday
September 22-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

INDIANIANS TO THE INDIANA

SILVER AND BOOKS PRESENTED WITH PATRIOTIC WORDS.

Gov. Matthews Compliments the Ship, Assistant Secretary McAdoo Compliments the State, ex-President Harrisan Pleasantlly Alludes to Keeping that Much Silver Out of the Mints, and the Man-o'-Warsmen Cheer—Notable Visitors Present.

A silver service and a library of books by Indiana authors were presented to the battleship Indiana by a deputation of distinguished citizens of the State of Indiana yesterday.

Gov. Claude Matthews and his party left the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 9:30 A. M. Ex-President Harrison joined them at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street. They went aboard the dispatch boat Dolphin with Mr. McAdoo, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired in honor of the ex-President. With the Governor and Mr. Harrison were Mrs. Matthews, Miss Matthews, Miss McMachan, Mayor Thomas Taggart of Indianapolis, and Mrs. and Miss Taggart, Adjt. Gen. and Mrs. Robbins, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. McKee, Col. James B. Curtis, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. H. Murphy, Capt. H. T. Condon, Charles H. Williams, Miss Williams, Mrs. Morris, Ross, Bishop S. F. Chatard, C. Studebaker,

Silver Service of the United States Battleship Indiana.
Presented in the Presence of a Distinguished Company Yesterday.

Major and Mrs. O. T. Doxey, Mrs. Kinnard, Col. and Mrs. James R. Ross, Miss Florence Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Denny, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Shearin, John H. Holliday, Alexander Holliday, I. S. Gordon, Col. William R. Holloway, Dr. J. Livingston Thompson and his daughter, Mrs. Oliver; Major Thomas De Frees, and Mr. Gagg of Terre Haute.

Another company of Indianians missed the boat and went by way of Staten Island. They were Samuel D. Miller, son of the ex-Attorney General; Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Lee, and Miss Jessie Miller, who at the launching of the battleship christened it.

Salute to the Governor.

The silver service had been sent to the Indiana on a tug. The Dolphin did not go direct to her, but passed between the double column formed by the New-York, Indiana, Massachusetts, Columbia, Raleigh, Maine, and Montgomery. She fired a salute of thirteen guns to the Rear Admiral's flag, which floated from the main truck of the flagship, and the New-York responded with seventeen guns in honor of the Chief Executive of the sovereign State of Indiana, while the officers, sailors, and marines on all of the boats went to quarters.

Then the Dolphin proceeded through the Narrows and down to Sandy Hook, that the guests from Indiana might have a better idea of the extent of the harbor of New-York. Before returning luncheon was served.

Meantime many of the officers of the other vessels in the fleet had gone to the Indiana. They were in full-dress uniform and were received by Lieut. Commander Swift, the executive officer.

The Dolphin returned through the Narrows shortly before 2 o'clock, and came to anchor close by, and immediately the launches of all of the men-of-war were brought into requisition to transfer the party to the battleship.

The first aboard was ex-President Harrison, who was greeted by Rear Admiral Bunce and Capt. Robley D. Evans. As he stepped on deck, the guns of the entire fleet roared out the National salute of twenty-one guns, and the Marine Band, from the flagship, struck up "Hail to the Chief," while the sailors and marines stood at quarters, with present arms.

Gov. Matthews was next received, and the others, following, formed a circular group on the quarter deck, where the caskets in which the silver service was displayed were arranged. The Governor made the presentation, after first handing to Secretary McAdoo the formal letter conveying the gift to the ship. He said in substance:

"Indiana felt truly honored when this magnificent vessel and powerful engine of war was christened with her name, and yet, with pardonable pride, we, citizens of Indiana, feel that she could wear upon her massive sides no prouder name.

"This tribute of our people, so truly expressive of their culture, their generosity, and their patriotism, we beg you to accept for the good ship Indiana, for the use of the officers and those who may worthily come after you to walk these decks, beneath the flag of the free American citizen, whether upon the land or upon the sea.

Patriotism of an Inland State.

"For this gift was prompted and encouraged by the highest sense of patriotism, contributed as it was by toilers on the farm and in the workshop, by men in the professions, by citizens of every vocation, high and low, rich and poor, and last, but not least, by the children of our schools, where early are taught the lessons of a sublime devotion to country, a supreme reverence for its laws and its flag.

"The name given to this great battleship has been made an honored one by brave, generous, and intelligent people. If true to this name, we shall have no fear for the future of the battleship Indiana—beautiful and majestic in peace, terrible in war, bravely defending and jealously guarding the safety, the honor, and the dignity of our country."

Assistant Secretary McAdoo accepted the service in behalf of the department and of Capt. Evans in a short address, in which he said:

"Speaking for the officers and men of the Indiana, I can assure you that they very heartily and earnestly appreciate this princely present. The ship is worthy of you and your State. You need have no fears for her safety in peace or in war under any circumstances or in any peril. From her brave and battle-scarred Captain to the youngest apprentice boy on board she will carry your flag in the path of honor and glory."

Charles R. Williams of Indianapolis, who started the popular movement for the purchase of the gift, followed with a brief review of the movement now consummated.

Ex-President Harrison Speaks.

There were cries for ex-President Harrison then, and Mr. Harrison, stepping forward, said:

"When I was in a position to have some influence with the Secretary of the Navy, I told him I wanted the best ship then building to be named after Indiana, and I guess he followed out my wish.

"This is a magnificent silver present. Gov. Matthews here takes pleasure in the white metal, while we take pleasure in the fact that so much silver will never get into the mints. Here is free silver, Capt. Evans, and in all that this means is Indiana a free silver State.

"We have wrought wonders in the building of our navy. When I was a Senator I recall with much regret the partisan jealousy manifested in reconstructing and rebuilding the navy. It mortified me then, and I rejoice now that we have passed that state of affairs, and that Congress does not pause now to consider whether we have a Democratic or a Republican Secretary when asked to build additions to our navy, for fear of building up the navy yard for election time."

"The progress made in our navy has been amazing. The countries of Europe had spent millions of dollars upon their navies while we fell behind for twenty-five years after our civil war. Now we come in to reap all the benefits of the blunders and outlays of those countries. We have marched up to them until we now stand abreast of the great naval constructions of the world. Who says we shall not go beyond them?

"True, England has need of more ships than we have, but she needs every one of them to protect her interests. She must look out for her numerous colonies and guard her various interests, for some of the European nations are catching up with her. But we do not need such a navy.

"We are, however, a commercial people, and our commerce is extending. Our people are scattered all over the earth. We send missionaries to far-off lands. We must take care of them. We must have ships to speak of our power at home, and, if necessary, let the commanders clear decks to protect our citizens from outrage abroad.

"Our foreign policy has not been a sentimental one, but our sympathies have gone out to every one suffering for freedom. We are not going to seize other people's countries. We are not a Nation of filibusters. But other countries are stretching out. The world is not big enough for them. They have come to the time like that which came to Alexander, when the world is not large enough.

"But there is a hemisphere here in which we have an interest. We have a watermelon, so to speak, and when it is to be sliced we are not going to allow anybody else to eat it all up. Our people are holding congresses of arbitration. This is all very well, but do you notice that demands for indemnity are never made upon a country that has battleships like this? These ships do enforce a diplomatic note. We must get out into the seas everywhere and look after our citizens. We don't want to be treated like Africa has been."

Gen. Harrison concluded by moving three cheers for the good ship, the officers and men, and the flag above her, and they were given heartily. Then Capt. Evans stepped forward, saying: "My lads, three cheers for those who gave this silver," and the crew and officers gave them.

The guests were then shown through the ship, after which they were taken by the Dolphin back to New-York.

The silver service includes a full dinner service and a tea set, numbering in all thirty-eight pieces, which cost $7,875. The total fund raised was $9,000, and the balance of it was expended for the library, numbering 250 volumes.

Of the silver, the centrepiece is, of course, most conspicuous. It is a large flower and fruit dish, weighing nearly twenty-five pounds. It stands 10 inches high and 28 inches long. On each side is a medallion, one bearing the coat of arms of Indiana in high relief, and the other a fac simile in miniature of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Indianapolis. Similar medallions appear on all the pieces.

The large salver bears upon its interior space an etching of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, the seal of the State, and the words: "Presented to the Battleship Indiana by the Citizens of Indiana, 1896."

There is a punchbowl elaborately wrought, and with a capacity for four gallons. Each piece bears on the under side the inscription: "Battleship Indiana. Part of silver service presented by the citizens of Indiana."

SWAM THE GOLDEN GATE.

The First Time the Feat Has Been Accomplished by Man.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—Charles Cavill yesterday afternoon swam across the Golden Gate, from shore to shore, accompanied by a fleet of sailboats and many screaming steamers and tugs.

Cavill is said to be the first and only man who ever accomplished this feat. He was 1 hour and 15 minutes in swimming across the gateway of waters. The distance straight across is only about one mile and a quarter, but before his feet touched bottom on the opposite shore, Cavill had swum seven miles. The tide—a very strong ebb stream—did it. He went into the water at 3:30, and at 4:45 he walked ashore on the other side. Throngs of spectators dotting the heights applauded the finish.

Vermont Man Lost in Boston.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 21.—E. D. Blackwell, Secretary and Treasurer of the Consolidated Lighting Company of Montpelier, has been missing since Sept. 9, when he went to Boston. The next day he went to a Boston theatre with his nephew, who left him late that night at the door of the Adams House. Since then no trace of him has been obtained. His grip was found in the room at the hotel. Mr. Blackwell had been suffering from neuralgia, caused by overwork. He never used intoxicants. His accounts with the company are correct, and his honesty is not questioned. He has a wife, three children, and an aged mother. His relatives believe that he is still alive.

Fell Overboard and Was Drowned.

BUCKSPORT, Me., Sept. 21.—William White, twenty-six years old, of Searsport, and Samuel Curtis of Brunswick, Ga., left Belfast Saturday night in the small smack Clara for a fishing trip to Natinicus. Curtis went below at midnight, leaving White at the wheel. Curtis was awakened at daylast Sunday morning by the vessel's going ashore outside Sherman's Point, Camden. White was missing, and no trace of him could be found. He evidently had fallen overboard and was drowned.

Exterminating the Army Worm.

HUDSON, Mass., Sept. 21.—It is estimated that fifty bushels of the army-worm pests, which appeared on the Lewis Parks farm, succumbed to the measures of extermination adopted. The worm soon appeared on adjoining farms and in Bolton, sweeping bare field after field. Paris green is being used.

RIGHT TO SHOOT THIEVES

MR. ROOSEVELT JUSTIFIES THE KILLING OF O'BRIEN.

"When a Policeman Commands a Burglar to Stop and He Does Not Stop, the Policeman Is Justified in Using His Revolvor, and the Board of Police Will Stand by Him," He Says—An Investigation Ordered to be Made.

Chief Conlin has ordered an investigation of the circumstances under which the burglar known as John O'Brien was shot and killed early on Sunday by Patrolman Michael J. Carey. It will be made by Acting Inspector Harley and Capt. Chapman of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

Patrolmen Carey and Becker were taken to Police Headquarters yesterday by Capt. Chapman. They told their stories of the shooting to President Roosevelt and to Chief Conlin. Mr. Roosevelt said:

"When a policeman commands a burglar to stop and he does not stop, the policeman is justified in using his revolver, and the Board of Police will stand by him."

Chief Conlin also said, judging from reports made to him by the patrolman, he thought the firing at the burglar was justified.

The policemen are under suspension and in the custody of Capt. Chapman. They were formally arraigned before Coroner Hoeber and were committed to the custody of the Captain until the inquest.

The man who was with O'Brien, and who gave his name as William Walsh, admitted to Capt. Chapman yesterday that this name was fictitious. He said that his mother was dangerously ill, and he did not want her to hear of his arrest. He also said that he had met O'Brien at a picnic about four months ago, and since that time had assisted at several burglaries with him. Though freely admitting that he was concerned in the burglary at Katz's cigar store, and that he was on the watch outside while the store was being robbed, he refused to tell the police who the man who escaped was. Walsh has been identified as Frank Smith, who had been an inmate of the Elmira Reformatory, and was discharged from that institution about one year ago. He was arraigned before Magistrate Crane, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and was committed on the charge of burglary at Katz's store.

NOT CHOKED TO DEATH.

Evidence, However, that Anderson Was Roughly Treated.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon made an autopsy yesterday afternoon in the case of John Andersen, the Swede, who died suddenly while under arrest at Thirty-fourth Street and First Avenue late on Saturday night. He found that death was due to heart failure.

Besides heart disease Andersen had Bright's disease and meningitis. Dr. O'Hanlon said that the man's sudden death was caused by the excitement of the arrest, his struggle with Patrolman Cornelius O'Keefe of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, and his fall on the sidewalk with the policeman on top of him. Indications were that the man had been very roughly handled. The doctor said that he had found bruises on the right forearm, which had evidently been made by a pair of chain nippers, such as are used by policemen to restrain unruly prisoners. There were also extensive contusions about two inches to the right of the breastbone on a level with the right nipple, and there were discolorations all over the right arm. These marks, the doctor said, had the appearance of having been made by a club.

In view of the result of the autopsy the statement of John J. Brady, of 341 East Thirty-sixth Street, is important, although the police say it is not true. Brady says that Patrolman Haugh, who came to the assistance of Patrolman O'Keefe while the latter was struggling with Andersen, caught the prisoner by the throat, and throwing him on the sidewalk, knelt upon his neck while O'Keefe held his legs until he became unconscious.

A third patrolman came up and twisted steel chain nippers about the prisoner's right wrist. Capt. Martens said yesterday that he had been unable to substantiate Brady's statement. Acting Inspector Brooks will make an investigation in the case and Coroner Hoeber will hold an inquest.

Andersen, who was an iron worker employed at Jackson's Architectural Iron Works, Twenty-ninth Street and First Avenue, was fifty-seven years old. He was a widower and lived with his son and daughter at 235 East Twenty-sixth Street.

RICH CARIBOO GOLD FIELDS.

E. J. F. Gaynor Tells of Mines He and T. Edward Addicks Have Stock In.

E. J. F. Gaynor, Auditor of the Manhattan Railway Company, returned from a vacation trip to British Columbia yesterday, and made some corrections in a report printed here during his absence of a transaction in gold mines in which he is interested with J. Edward Addicks. The mines referred to are in the Cariboo district of British Columbia, about 500 miles north of the southern boundary of the Province, and 225 miles north from Ashcroft, on the Fraser River, the nearest point to the mines reached by rail.

The British Northwestern Mining Company, of which Mr. Addicks is the President and largest stockholder, is the possessor of three mining properties in this district—one of 900 acres, one of 600, and one stretching along twenty miles of banks of the River Quesnel. These mines are in the heart of rich placer-mining territory, and are about four miles from the mines of the Cariboo Mining Company, from which a gold nugget weighing nearly 5,000 ounces, and valued at $85,000, was received at the Assay Office in this city last week.

Mr. Gaynor makes an enthusiastic report of the richness of the mines, and it is probable that hydraulic machinery will be put in to work them on a large scale. Mr. Addicks is expected here some day this week, and a conference will be held with the capitalists who are interested and plans for the development of the mines decided on. It is denied that either George Gould or Russell Sage is concerned in the investment.

C. S. Holmes to Have His Children.

Justice MacLean, in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court, granted an order yesterday modifying a decree of absolute divorce granted to Mrs. Minnie H. Holmes on March 9, 1894, from her husband, Charles S. Holmes, by awarding to Holmes the custody of their two children. Since securing the decree of divorce Mrs. Holmes has married James T. Rogers of Binghamton, N. Y., who has refused to aid in the support or education of the children of her former husband. She has executed a release to Mr. Holmes of all claim she may have upon the children.

WEST SIDE TROLLEY ENEMIES.

W. F. Sheehan for Rival Companies Opposes Third Avenue Company.

Prospect of a legal tilt, with more or less political diversion, between William F. Sheehan and Edward Lauterbach drew to the Chamber of Commerce yesterday a gathering in which the attendance of those immediately interested was supplemented by that of many who hoped to witness an encounter between these political lights. Mr. Lauterbach had another appointment, and left William H. Page, Jr., of his office to take his place. Mr. Page kept Mr. Sheehan's hands full.

The occasion was a meeting of the State Railroad Commissioners to consider a plan of the Third Avenue Railroad Company to construct a trolley line from One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and King's Bridge Road and Riverdale Avenue to the city line. Mr. Sheehan's appearance was not definitely accredited, but the Commissioners understood that he represented the Metropolitan Traction Company and the Union Railroad Company. Their interests are related in trolley construction, for the Union company is in the same territory, following Broadway to the city line. Poles have been set over part of that route.

The Third Avenue company presented its application in the usual form. Signatures of assenting property owners accompanied it. Mr. Page said that the signatures represented 54 per cent. of the property owners along the line who were willing to have a trolley built. There had been 70 per cent. who had consented to cable construction.

Mr. Sheehan tried his persuasive powers on the Commissioners to convince them that signatures originally obtained for a cable road were worthless for a trolley plan, and that reduction of the percentage to 54 per cent. of trolley assents was not trustworthy. He made a point that the Van Cortlandt Park section did not appear in the application. Mr. Page conceded the point, but insisted that the majority should prevail, as had happened when the Metropolitan company put in signatures of owners in upper Lexington Avenue, assenting to the turn in the Broadway route eastward at Twenty-third Street. He said owners at Broadway and Twenty-third Street would not assent to the turn there, and that it was allowed by reason of the signatures of owners in other neighborhoods along the Lexington Avenue line, composing, altogether, a majority of those in interest.

Chairman Beardsley of the commission gave Mr. Sheehan scant comfort in his pleading that the assents had not been properly obtained, and that until doubt on this point was removed the commission had no authority to grant the application. Mr. Sheehan held that assents must be unquestioned. The Chairman replied that the commission had to consider only the question of the propriety of operating the line by trolley. It could not investigate assents so long as a prima facie case had been presented by the applicant. A long and tedious wrangle occurred on this point, Mr. Sheehan finally obtaining permission to file a brief to-day on the powers and practice of the commission.

Mr. Page asked Mr. Sheehan if he had testimony to submit in opposition to the plan. None being offered, Mr. Page received assurance from the Commissioners that he need not produce owners along the line who favored the trolley. He had in attendance for the purpose of favoring testimony a delegation from the Marble Hill Property Owners' Association, consisting of President John Brandt, Secretary Gustave Karsh, Frederick Hummel, Anton Halm, George Shuch, George W. Yeandle, Richard Alexander, James Scott, and William R. Campbell. Col. Joseph A. Goulden was there to speak in favor of the application on behalf of north side owners.

ALLIED CITIES' WIDE CHARTER.

Has in It All Pertinent Municipal Law, Mr. De Witt Says.

Except to fix a date for its next session, the Greater New-York Charter Commission transacted little business at its meeting yesterday in the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall. There were present just a quorum of the commission—Gen. Tracy, President; W. C. De Witt, Chairman of the Committee on Draft; G. M. Pinney, Secretary; Silas B. Dutcher, State Engineer G. B. Adams, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Seth Low, and Mayor Strong.

Gen. Tracy called the meeting to order and made a brief speech, eulogizing Mr. De Witt for the work he had done in the preparation of the draft charter, which is complete save for one chapter.

Mr. De Witt acknowledged the kind things Gen. Tracy had said about him and said that he had done his best.

"The last thing I desire to say," he said, "is that the tentative draft includes a compilation and codification of all the existing laws respecting the municipal departments of the City of New-York which by any possibility could be applicable to the greater city. Thus the charter will contain all the existing law on every subject relevant to the government of the Greater New-York. No Judge, no lawyer, no citizen will need to look elsewhere for the municipal law of the new city than in this single volume."

Seth Low offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that the thanks of the commission be tendered to W. C. De Witt and his colleague, Assistant Corporation Counsel David J. Dean, for their work on the tentative charter.

Secretary Pinney reported the receipt of several small accounts, aggregating less than $3,000, and said that the expenses of the commission would be far within the $25,000 appropriated for its expenses by the Legislature.

A communication signed by several architects relative to buildings in the Greater New-York was referred to the Committee on Draft.

The meeting then adjourned until Oct. 15, when the tentative draft of the charter will be presented to the full commission.

Mr. Low, in answer to a question, said that no date had as yet been fixed for the Sub-Committee on Education, of which he is Chairman, to confer with the Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Education.

CAPT. YOUNG KNOCKED DOWN.

Struck by a Street Car and Nearly Run Over by a Cab.

Capt. Robert Young of the Elizabeth Street Police Station was in charge of a squad of men at the cornr of Broadway and Twenty-third Street yesterday while the Italian parade was passing that point. A line of cars and carriages was drawn up in each branch of the intersecting streets, waiting for the parade to get by.

The Captain saw a gap between two divisions of the parade, and signaled the nearest drivers of cars and carriages to go ahead, which they did with a rush. Capt. Young was standing between the tracks of the Twenty-third Street cars. He did not see a west-bound car that was approaching.

The car struck him on the shoulder and hurled him to the pavement. A hansom at the same time was passing on the east-bound track. As the Captain attempted to arise he thrust one of his feet between the wheels of the car, which was still moving, but withdrew it just in time to escape injury. A policeman caught the horse attached to the hansom and stopped it. The Captain was severely shaken up.

FITZSIMMONS IN BONDS

ARRESTED FOR CONSPIRING TO COMMIT A CRIME.

Corbett, in Asbury Park, Says that It Is an Outrage; Another Warrant Is Out for Him—Fitzsimmons Treated with Politeness by Detectives and Court Officers Pending the Arrival of a Bondsman for $100—Pleads Not Guilty.

Robert Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, was arrested at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Bartholdi Hotel by Detective Sergeant McNaught on a warrant charging him with a misdemeanor in arranging a prizefight in this city. Central Office detectives are now looking for James J. Corbett, for whose arrest there is a similar warrant.

The prisoner was taken to Police Headquarters, and thence to the office of the District Attorney. Fitzsimmons's manager, Martin Julian, accompanied him. They retired with the Sergeant into the detectives' room, and remained there for several minutes. It was arranged that Samuel Schwartze, a saloon keeper at the corner of Centre and Worth Streets, should qualify as Fitzsimmons's bondsman. The group then went into the office of Assistant District Attorney Hennessey, who has charge of the bail department.

Mr. Schwartze offered to become surety for the prisoner. Assistant District Attorney Battle was sent for. He fixed the amount of the bail at $1,000. It developed that Mr. Schwartze owned no real estate, and was, therefore, unsatisfactory as a bondsman.

A messenger was sent out to secure a real-estate holder. The pugilist and his manager, the detective, and the Assistant District Attorney took the elevator down to Part I., General Sessions, where Judge Fitzgerald was presiding. Assistant District Attorney Battle spoke to the Judge, while Fitzsimmons and Julian and the Detective Sergeant sat down in the rear of the courtroom.

"Robert Fitzsimmons to the bar," Clerk Edward Hall called to him, as pleasantly as though he were about to ask him to sign an agreement to fight Corbett for a purse of $1,000,000.

A trial had been interrupted in honor of the Fitzsimmons case. Every pair of eyes in the courtroom turned to survey the offender. And the prizefighter rose to his feet with the grateful air of a man about to thank them for their kind attention. Silk hat in hand, his tall figure attired in a correct frock, Mr. Fitzsimmons sauntered up to the bar. He had no counsel, but Manager Julian stood beside him.

Mr. Battle read the indictment. The Clerk asked Fitzsimmons if he wished to plead. The pugilist seemed in doubt for a moment. He stooped over and whispered to Julian. The latter made a suggestion, and Fitzsimmons pleaded "Not guilty."

The Judge inquired of Mr. Battle what amount of bail would be required. The Assistant District Attorney replied that he thought $1,000 would be sufficient. The Judge then fixed the bail at $1,000. There was a pause in the proceedings. As no bondsman stepped forward, the Judge said: "Committed until bail is furnished." The unpleasantness of the phrase caused Fitzsimmons a shade of annoyance. If he expected to be led into a cell he was happily disappointed. The Detective Sergeant conducted him back to the detectives' room, where he and his manager were allowed to wait until some owner of real estate could be found to sign the bond.

They had not long to worry. Michael Kennedy, a saloon keeper at Elm and White Streets, with lots of real estate, came into the District Attorney's office and said he was willing to go on Fitzsimmons's bond. Mr. Battle said that this saloon keeper would be satisfactory. The formalities were prepared in Mr. Hennessey's office, and Judge Fitzgerald accepted the signature.

Mr. Battle said that the Grand Jury had found indictments against Fitzsimmons and Corbett on two counts—the first, under Section 485 of the Penal Code, which makes it a misdemeanor to unlawfully aid and encourage or do an act to further a contention and fight without weapons. It is charged that on Sept. 12, Robert Fitzsimmons did, in this city, unlawfully enter into an agreement to engage in a prizefight. The second count, under Section 168 of the Penal Code, makes it a misdemeanor to conspire to commit a crime. Fitzsimmons's arrest is the first made since the law was amended.

Fitzsimmons said that the newspapers had given him the first information of the charge that he had broken the law. He did not now believe he had violated the code. He had not signed any agreement and could not understand the ground upon which he stood accused. He declared that he had tried to be a law-abiding citizen. There was enough trouble in his lot without his getting entangled in the skein of statutes. When he had heard of his indictment, though, he had come right on to New-York from Philadelphia.

Manager Julian said the arrest would not interfere with "Bob's" theatrical plans.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 21.—James J. Corbett was seen late this afternoon regarding Fitzsimmons's arrest. He was much surprised and declared over and over that the whole business was a shame from beginning to end. He said that he did not want to be arrested, but that fear of such a contingency would not prevent him from going to New-York if he had urgent business there. He thought that Fitzsimmons's arrest was caused by spite more than anything else.

Corbett is keeping up his training for his fight with Sharkey.

Injured by an ex-Convict.

Detective Lewis of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station was so badly hurt during a tussle with a burglar Sunday night that he was unable to leave his bed yesterday morning. Lewis and Detective Fox saw John B. O'Donahue, twenty-seven years old, an ex-convict, standing outside of Charles Lung's Chinese laundry, at 982 Eighth Avenue, at 9 o'clock Sunday night, and when they approached him he gave a quick rap on the window and ran to the side entrance and shouted: "Get out! Get out!" Two men, one of whom was Joseph McKegney, an ex-convict, ran from the laundry into a side hallway. Lewis grappled with McKegney, and Fox seized O'Donohue. The other man got away. Lewis was thrown heavily upon his back upon a small stoop at the door. He pluckily held his prisoner, however, and both McKegney and O'Donohue were locked up. In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday the prisoners were held in $1,500 bail each for trial.

Southgate Habeas Corpus Dismissed.

Justice Garretson, in the Queens County Court, in Long Island City, yesterday dismissed the writ of habeas corpus that had been granted to Henry Southgate, son of Bishop Southgate, to recover possession of his four-year-old son, Horatio, who, he alleged, was with his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Roddy, in Merrick, L. I.

Southgate has a suit pending against Arthur McG. Leffingwell for alienating the affections of his wife, Ella. He asks $100,000 damages.

FUNERAL OF AUSTIN E. FORD.

A Large Attendance of Fire Department Officials and Employes.

The funeral of Fire Commissioner Austin E. Ford took place in the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, at Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, Fordham, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

More than 100 carriages, occupied by friends and neighbors of Mr. Ford, followed the hearse from the Ford house, at Marion Avenue and William Street, Fordham, to the church, and from the church to St. Raymond's Cemetery, Westchester. Three carriages were filled with floral emblems.

In the church there was a solemn high mass of requiem. The Rev. M. F. Horan was the celebrant. He was assisted by the Rev. J. A. Collans as deacon and the Rev. J. M. Rigney as sub-deacon. The offertory was sung by the Sisters of Notre Dame.

The little church was crowded to the doors, and the crush was so great that it required a detail of police under Capt. Price of the Thirty-fourth Precinct to maintain order when those present passed through the church to view the body.

Among those present were Recorder J. W. Goff, State Senator John G. Ford, Gen. Michael Kerwin, Col. P. J. Condon, John L. McLaughlin, Dock Commissioner O'Brien, ex-School Commissioner Fogarty, Mr. Cole of The Irish American, Tax Commissioner James L. Wells, Edward L. Carey, O'Donovan Rossa, Dr. Michael Feeney, Quarantine Commissioner Jacob M. Patterson, Commissioner of Buildings Constable, ex-Fire Chief McGill, ex-Chief Fisher, Chief O'Hearn and Chief Cock of the annexed district. Thomas H. O'Neill, and Frank G. Hallahan, President and Secretary of the Westchester Firemen's Association. There were present also delegations from the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Young Men's Institute, and the County Galway Men's Association.

Among the floral tributes were a fire engine constructed of roses and immortelles, from the repair shop employes, and inscribed "Our Loss"; a stand-pipe and harp from the Officers' Association of the New-York Fire Department, and an obelisk, wreaths, and doves from the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association.

A detachment of 100 firemen under Chief Bonner acted as an escort from the church to the cemetery, and in the procession were seventy-three men from the Fire Department repair shop, who wore black-and-white badges. The pall bearers were Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Edward Lauterbach, Patrick Egan, C. C. Shayne, John D. Crimmins, and Gen. O. H. La Grange, President of the Fire Board.

Following the pall bearers was an escort of ten battalion chiefs, the detail being under command of Assistant Chief Riley. This escort, with ten firemen in uniform, accompanied the body to the cemetery. One mile from the church the escort of 100 firemen formed in two lines, between which the funeral cortège passed.

GOLD COMING, SILVER GOING.

Reserve Increased by $1,650,000—Currency for South and West.

No imported gold was deposited in the Sub-Treasury yesterday, although the steamship La Gascogne, which arrived on Sunday, brought in $500,000. The holders of receipts for $1,650,000 of the gold that was placed in the Sub-Treasury vaults last week exchanged their receipts yesterday for legal-tender notes, thereby adding the $1,650,000 to the Government's gold reserve. About $190,000 in currency was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury during the day on out-of-town transfers. All of this currency went to the South and West, a large proportion of it to New-Orleans.

Several cable orders for gold have been placed in London since last Friday. The Bank of British North America will have $500,000 on the steamship Teutonic, which leaves Southampton to-morrow. The Bank of Nova Scotia has also ordered $500,000 of the yellow metal to be shipped from Liverpool to-morrow. Cable advices are to the effect that the Bank of England sold £203,000 in American eagles yesterday.

The steamship Spree, which leaves this port for Europe to-day, will take out 125,000 ounces of silver. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. ship 100,000 ounces and Zimmermann & Forshay 25,000.

IMPALED ON A FENCE.

Thomas Bergen Killed by Falling from a Third-Floor Window.

Thomas Bergen, twenty-one years old, who lived on the top floor of the three-story house at 30 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, was found dead at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, impaled on a spike of the iron railing in front of his home. One leg was pierced by the spike. His head was resting on the sidewalk, his skull being fractured.

He had occupied a front room on the third floor, and it is believed that after he had undressed he went to the window, and while looking out lost his balance and fell.

Bergen slept with his younger brother. The latter said that Thomas had not been in bed on Sunday night.

No one saw the accident, and it is not known how long the young man was impaled on the fence. He was last seen about midnight, when he left a neighbor's rooms.

TEN MINUTES TO RESIGN IN.

Deputy Customs Collector Corey Accused of Not Paying Debts.

Edward H. Corey, who has been Deputy Collector of Customs in charge of the Second, or entry, Division, resigned in a hurry last Friday. His written resignation was handed to Collector Kilbreth yesterday, and promptly forwarded to Washington.

The Collector, it appears, has been much annoyed for a long time by the petitions and importunities of persons to whom Deputy Collector Corey, in his individual capacity, owed money. Mr. Corey was summoned before Collector Kilbreth on Friday and informed that just ten minutes would be given him in which to resign, otherwise charges would have to be preferred. The Deputy Collector tendered a verbal resignation on the spot.

Mr. Corey was appointed by Collector Kilbreth about two years ago, on recommendations from this city and Washington. Mr. Corey was a Custom House broker prior to his appointment as Deputy Collector.

Money to Purify Brooklyn's Water.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, and had a short session. It adopted the report of the Committee on Water and Drainage, which gives the Commissioner of City Works $311,000 for the maintenance of the water system, $150,000 for diverting the dirty water from Hempstead Reservoir, and $75,000 for the purchase of land to protect the water supply.

The purification of Gowanus Canal was also considered. The committee having charge of this matter decided that there should be a conduit constructed from the canal to the harbor, or else, if that could not be done, the canal should be filled in with earth. As there is no money available for either of these improvements, the committee recommended that a bill be sent to the next Legislature, in order that funds may be appropriated for one purpose or the other.

The State Controller sent a communication to the effect that Kings County's share of the State tax for schools was $503,603.77; for care of the insane, $541,509.43, and for canals and general purposes, $443,544.48—a grand total of $1,488,507.56.

An adjournment was taken until Thursday.

A LARGE PENSION ROLL

NEARLY A MILLION CLAIMANTS STILL ON THE LIST

In Spite of the Rapid Death Rate of the Veterans—The Roll Will Probably Show a Steady Diminution from Now On, Unless Congress Adds to the Number—Unexpended Balance at the Close of the Year.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Commissioner of Pensions Dominic Ignatius Murphy, in his annual report on the operations of the Pension Bureau, shows that 40,374 new pensioners were added and 3,873 restored who had been previously dropped, making a total of 44,247; the losses for various reasons aggregated 44,093. The whole number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1896, was 970,678. The Commissioner states that it may now safely be assumed that the roll from this time on will show a steady diminution unless Congress should enact still more liberal provisions. The rate of mortality of the pensioners, particularly those who served through the war of the rebellion, is rapidly increasing.

Disallowances of pensions during the year amounted to 97,280, most of them being applications for increases. The amount disbursed was $138,214,000, a decrease of $1,592,000.

Upon assuming charge of the bureau the Commissioner directed that preference be given original applicants, giving second place to those whose names were already on the rolls and who were seeking additional pension. The business of the office has greatly increased in correspondence, which delays the settlement of claims, as it requires a large clerical force to answer inquiries. The amount appropriated for pension payments—$140,000,000—was found to be more than sufficient. There was at the close of the fiscal year an unexpended balance of $1,790,000.

The Commissioner adopts the estimates of his predecessor, Judge Lochren, for 1898, namely $140,000,000 for pensions and $1,328,000 for other expenses. The payment of pensioners in checks, the Commissioner thinks, is better than payment in person. In regard to pensions payable in Germany, the State Department has been asked for information as to whether anybody other than a United States Consul can administer oaths in such cases. Instructions are now being prepared by the medical referee which will insure to every pension applicant the benefit of the judgment and experience of three members of the Board of Surgeons, except where the claimant expressly waives his right and agrees to an examination by a less number.

It is intended to detail experts from this division to visit and instruct the 1,285 boards in the country as to uniformity of examination, in the construction of medical certificates, and to prevent errors in rating. The act of Jan. 5, 1893, increasing pensions from $8 to $12 of certain Mexican veterans whose names were then on the roll, the Commissioner says, does not make any provision for the pensions of others whose names might be subsequently recorded, and he recommends that the twelve-dollar increase be granted to all Mexican survivors who are totally disabled and in destitute circumstances.

The Commissioner also calls attention to the fact that there is no statute providing a pension for the widows of officers or soldiers who died from causes originating in the service prior to March 4, 1861, during a time of peace. This, he thinks, is an inequality in the law which should be remedied by Congressional action. The Commissioner strongly favors the bill now before Congress, entitled "An act to codify and arrange the laws relating to pensions."

MICHAEL RYAN RELEASED.

The Green Goods King Set Free on His Own Recognizance.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 21.—"Mike" Ryan, the so-called king of the "green-goods" men, was to-day released upon his own recognizance and his bondsmen discharged. Ryan had two indictments pending against him for assault and battery in connection with the beating of two Philadelphians at the hotel in Lyndhurst, where the gang of "green-goods" operators carried on their business.

There was some doubt as to whether Ryan was really at the hotel on the day of the assault or the two men. The Philadelphians had been victimized by another gang of operators and tried to recoup themselves at the expense of the gang situated at Lyndhurst. Their effort was resisted, and they barely escaped with their lives. Ryan last Spring was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and serve five years in State prison for his connection with the operations at Lyndhurst. This case is now pending upon appeal to the Supreme Court.

In the meantime he has been at liberty under bonds in connection with the conviction, and an additional $800 in connection with the assault charges. His bondsman in the latter case was ex-County Clerk Taylor. To-day Mr. Taylor was discharged from the bond. The bond in the case in which he was convicted still stands.

BREW MASTERS IN CONVENTION

Discussing Questions Relative to the Making of Beer.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 21.—The eighth annual convention of the United States Brew Masters' Association began its session in Pittsburg to-day. About 400 of the 1,800 breweries in the United States are represented. The organization is composed of those managing breweries who meet ann

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

MONDAY—P. M.

The criticism that the stock market is restricted and narrow is losing its force. That complaint is hardly deserving attention when, as was the case to-day, more than threescore different railway stocks were dealt in, with transactions in nearly half of them mounting above 1,000 shares apiece.

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In the old times that Wall Street so dearly loves to talk about, total transactions approximating 200,000 shares would have been of small consequence, and even yet the Stock Exchange has not come to regard such a total as any great reason for boasting. But, nevertheless, there is a tonic showing in it when that aggregate is made up, as to-day, of transactions so widely distributed. It makes plain one significant and cheerful fact—and that is that there is a broadening tendency, and that the market is getting out of the hands of mere manipulators.

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Judged by changes in quotations, to-day's development went beyond aught that has been accomplished in many a day. Fifty stocks went up and scarcely half a dozen declined even fractionally.

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Manhattan Elevated again led the market, but there were several other stocks that rose over two full points each. Those professional speculators who represent only themselves—called in the vernacular of Wall Street "room traders"—have generally been caught on the wrong side of the market by the current rise, and they cover outstanding short contracts apparently only to renew them almost immediately. Manhattan, Sugar Trust, and one or two other stocks have been treating this professional talent very unsympathetically.

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Confirmation of the forecast by THE NEW-YORK TIMES of approaching relief for the money market came in many substantial ways, and from high sources. Time money is distinctly easier, and there is authority for the statement that the stringency, both financial and commercial, is relieved materially—and this, too, with even greater betterment at hand.

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The free-and-easy bear predictions that the Bank of England and the Bank of France were determined to stop the flow of foreign gold this way are amply answered by the official announcement of further engagements at London to swell the American importations. Such answers will some day be understood by a short interest which is big and not all in one quarter.

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Commission houses, encouraged by the prospect of an early return to normal money market conditions, are beginning to advise customers to begin to make new investments—and this is what no commission house for months past has been willing to do. Such signs do not need translation.

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The changes in stocks for the day of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Illinois Central	½
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	⅞	Laclede Gas	⅞
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	½	Lake Shore	1
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Ches. & Ohio	½	Manhattan	1¾
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Chicago Gas, t. r.	1	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅞	N. Y. Central	1
Chi. & Northwest	⅝	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	1⅝	Nor. Pac., all in. pd.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	1⅛
Consolidated Gas	1	N. Y., Ont. & West	¾
Del., Lack. & West.	2	P. & R., 3d in. pd.	1¼
Denver & Rio G. pf.	1⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	2½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	2¼	Western Union Tel.	1⅝
Erie 1st pf.	2¼	Wheeling & L. E.	½
Gen. Electric	⅝		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Bay State Gas	⅝
St. L. Southwest. pf.	⅝

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

D., M. & M. land gt.	1
E. T., V. & G. con.	1½
Gen. Electric deb. 5s.	1
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	2¼
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1½
N. Y. S. & W. ref.	1¼
Peoria & Eastern 1st.	3
P. & a. 1st pf., inc.	1
P. & R. 3d pf., inc.	1½
St. J. & G. I. 1st, t. r.	1
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.	1
U. P. Den. & G. 1st.	1

BONDS DECLINED.

L., N. A. & C. gen.	⅝
St. Paul & N. P. 6s.	1

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was firm. Call loans were made at 4@6 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

Time money was 6 per cent. for all dates. Commercial paper quotations were 7@9 per cent. for choice names.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $66,314,821; balances, $5,315,199; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,180,206.

Money on call in London, ¾ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 1⅝@1⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81½@$4.81¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾@$4.84 for demand, $4.84¼@$4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95, guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.10 discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight—10c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—$1.50 discount, bid; $1.25 discount, asked.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred 1, to 30½; Reading ¾, to 5⅝; Louisville and Nashville ¼, to 42¼; St. Paul ⅜, to 73⅜; Erie ⅛, to 13¼; Atchison ⅛, to 12⅛. Declined—Illinois Central ⅝, to 91¼; New-York Central ⅛, to 95¼; Canadian Pacific sold at 59⅞. British consols advanced ⅛, to 110 3-16 for money and 110¼ for the account.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were strong. The 2s advanced ½, the 4s, 1925, the 4s, 1907, registered, and the 5s, ¼. The sales were $10,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 107¾; $80,500 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116@115¾@116, and $12,000 5s, coupon, at 110½@110¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1801	92¼	..
4s, r., 1907	106¼	106¾
4s, c., 1907	107½	108½
4s, r., 1925	115¾	116¼
4s, c., 1925	115¾	116¼
5s, r., 1904	110½	111
5s, c., 1904	110½	111
Currency 6s, 1895	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $1,000 Alabama Class C sold at 95.

INVESTORS ONLY WAITING.

The municipal bond market, with its degree of activity and its fluctuations in prices, is probably one of the best indexes to the attitude of investors and the general feeling toward securities. In the past few months, people with money to put into interest-bearing bonds of this kind have been decidedly scarce. Several cities, New-York among them, have failed to float new issues of their securities, and others have received bids so low as to necessitate temporary withdrawals of the proposed loans. The market for municipal bonds has been decidedly dull, and prices have, in some measure, fallen off.

With the election of McKinley and the restoration of confidence in American investments, there must occur a considerable demand for these city bonds. In anticipation of this, it is quite probable that the municipalities needing money and those which tried to float loans and failed because of the mistrust that has been prevalent since the nomination of Bryan, will come into the market with their new securities and attempt to sell them at profitable premiums.

Because of the number of issues which have been deferred, it is also quite probable that there will be a large supply of bonds to be offered to investors. Whether this large supply will keep prices down, and whether it will be absorbed quickly, is a question.

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One of the largest houses in Wall Street dealing in municipal securities said yesterday: "There will be a great many new bond issues offered for sale as soon as the election is over. But there will be a big demand. The money stringency, competition with the Government's bond issues, and the lack of confidence on the part of investors have been three great factors in keeping the market dull and in scaring off buyers. The election of McKinley will remove these. We do not think that prices will go as high as they recently have been for some time. But you will find that as soon as the investors become confident again, and as soon as general business begins to pick up, there will be plenty of buyers for municipal bonds, new or old."

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Henry S. Kerr of Redmond, Kerr & Co. said: "The stringency of the money market, which has existed for some time past, has prevented the negotiation of loans by many of the municipalities of the country, thereby, in some cases, putting a stop to municipal improvements. When the money market eases up, these municipalities will, of course, offer their bonds for sale, but I do not think that the supply will more than equal the demand from savings banks and other institutions which have for some time past been strengthening themselves to meet any contingency, and which, when the financial atmosphere clears, will come into the market for investments. The foreign markets have not, as yet, been thoroughly educated up to high grade municipal bonds, which ought, eventually, to prove attractive to European investors. Although the dealers in municipal bonds have not of late been buying any new issues, there are very few high grade municipals of old issues pressing sale. As there is absolutely no demand for municipal bonds and little pressure to sell, business is at a standstill."

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N. W. Halsey (N. W. Harris & Co.) said: "The outlook for municipal bonds is most hopeful. Just as soon as the political atmosphere is cleared and the silver heresy eradicated there must come a large demand for these securities from both foreign and domestic sources. There is a great lot of money waiting to be invested just as soon as conditions warrant it and the uncertainty is removed. I think when these deferred issues are again put on the market they will be well taken care of. There is very little business in municipal securities just now, and there is likely to be very little until the election is over. But get that over, and there will come a big demand. A peculiar and important feature in the situation just now is the fact that there are practically no bargains in municipal bonds to be found. People who cannot get their price are holding on rather than take low prices. And the cities themselves are unwilling to sacrifice their securities. A short time ago the City of Cleveland offered some thirty-year 4 per cent. bonds. Their high bid was a fraction above par, but the city withdrew them rather than sell at what it thought a low price. The City of Milwaukee offered some ten-year 5 per cent. bonds. It received bids for the lot at about 106, but it wanted 110, and withdrew them. The cities evidently are not in urgent need of money, and they think that they can get better prices by waiting until people are ready to invest."

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James A. Blair (Blair & Co.) said: "After the election there will be plenty of takers for all the municipal bonds that may be offered. The prices of bonds now in the market will be advanced, and I think new issues will find ready sale. The cities that have recently failed in floating their loans will have no difficulty after Mr. McKinley is elected and confidence is again restored. There have been many issues deferred because of the prevailing conditions, but there have also been a great many purchases deferred. And the purchasers are standing ready to buy whenever they are assured that we are to have no debased currency."

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J. D. White (C. H. White & Co.) said: "As soon as McKinley is elected there will probably be a rush of new municipal bond issues to the market. Whether they will command high prices, and whether municipal securities already in the market will advance, will depend entirely on the attitude of the big institutions. It will be a question of supply and demand. There are at present in the market many cheap municipal securities, and investors could get good bonds at low prices if they would only risk a little. But as a class they wait for prices to get up before they buy. And it is this that makes the bond market so dull at present, and that will keep it so until after the election."

NEW WALL STREET CONDITIONS.

To the Financial Editor of The New-York Times:

Wall Street watches Bryan's parade and translates its failure into rising figures of security values. He is exposing the shallowness of his intellectuality and the rottenness of his views and rapidly convincing the public that he is nothing but a Sand-Lot orator of the Denis Kearney type. He attracts great crowds, as Greeley did during his campaign, but they are not serious, and they applaud him only as they would Ballington Booth, Tony Pastor, or a clever vendor of safety razors. It is humiliating to the country's pride that such a man should be thus masquerading as a Democrat and the representative of one of the great parties of the country, of a party whose respectable element repudiates him as a wolf in sheep's clothing. Ordinary party lines are obliterated this year, and the moral sense of the country will triumph over charlatanism, repudiation, and dishonor.

No man who believes that public virtue and common intelligence predominate in this country can have any serious fear of the result. The forces of disorder, dishonesty, and repudiation have been threatening the integrity of our credit and currency for several years, and this Populistic and free-coinage agitation has directly conspired to injure trade, destroy confidence, and break down values, since the Winter of 1893. It is far better for us all to have these forces marshaled in National array than to have them harrassing trade through Congressional attacks and public threats. We should all desire to meet the enemy in concentrated ranks, as they are at present under Bryan's lead, than to continue to fight them in scattered bands, in ambush, and behind the various masks which they have assumed. All the evidence at hand now indicates the distinct and emphatic repudiation of these foes of credit and prosperity.

Mr. Bryan is constantly losing ground. His speeches must forfeit to him respect for his intellectual ability and his moral judgment. His candidacy is recognized by the business world as a menace to prosperity, and, therefore, without regard to old party affiliations, the business men of the country are a unit against him. The clergy, Protestant and Catholic, are against him; all the illustrated papers, with their power of satire and invective, are against him; the Germans are against him, the traveling men, commercial drummers, are against him, the Administration and sound-money Democrats are against him; the fact that Bryan has a bifurcated Vice Presidential tail is against him, and he cannot be elected.

Wall Street now believes in McKinley's election and is only concerned as to the majority which he will receive, and as to the result of Congressional elections, which are important. We certainly are about to run into a set of financial, commercial, and industrial conditions far different from those which have depressed values and oppressed business for the past three or four years. Europe, indeed, began to return our securities in the Baring panic of 1890, and it has about sold out everything except underlying gold mortgages. During these years we have seen a steady stream of securities coming back, we have seen fright over our currency system and the close collection of all mercantile debts and the calling home of all funds not loaned here on gold notes. Never has our invisible debt to Europe been so reduced in volume, never in recent years has Europe held a smaller amount of American stocks and speculative securities, and never, per contra, has ocean-steamer freight room been so fully engaged ahead for the export of our cotton, petroleum, and cereals.

The commercial balance of trade for the first seven months of this year is about $100,000,000 in our favor, and our open credit accounts with Europe have been so nearly balanced by previous gold and commodity shipments that we have now a call on Europe for nearly every dollar of balance due us on our current international trade. We have received about $30,000,000 of gold, with the prospect of as much more. The United States Treasury gains in its gold reserve by the exchange of gold for Treasury notes, and thus the depositing bankers set an example to people with inferior opportunities for financial faith and knowledge, and thus, too, hoarding of gold is discouraged.

The certain defeat of Bryan and this inbound gold movement ought to encourage people to believe that we are right on the verge of a radical change in financial affairs. Securities have been brought down in price, they have been absorbed by investors who paid for them and took them out of the Street, and brokers' officers have never been so bare of stocks. The floating supply is so small that when the public gets confidence and begins to buy again, prices will rise with surprising rapidity, and to surprising, and I dare say absurd, heights. The pendulum of prosperity will swing as radically far in the direction of buoyancy as the pendulum of adversity has swung in the direction of depression.

Clever, skillful men will not wait for the verdict of November to be registered; they will begin to buy now and thus make fortunes, like the bold men who went in with all their stakes in 1878 to make fortunes in the boom years of 1879-81. This is the opportunity of a lifetime to buy into a rising tide of prosperity. Securities will feel the impulse first, and it will then extend into the field of commerce and values. Buy anything now, have faith and courage, and a big profit will await the courageous.

What we want to do now is not to inflate the currency, which is $21.48 per capita, against $18.04 in 1873, and $20.57 during the period of the war's greatest inflation, but we want to inflate the country's credit. When Garfield was assassinated, an orator on the Sub-Treasury steps said: "The Government at Washington still lives." Bryan, is attempting to assassinate public and private credit by a debasement of the currency, but the country will rise up Nov. 3 and say at the ballot box, not only the Government, but the integrity of the credit of the Government and of all its individual parts still lives.

Wall Street foresees this and does not wait for the actual announcement. In anticipation of McKinley's election, there is bound to be a big appreciation in values, in iron, wool, cotton, wheat, corn, diamonds, pictures, and stocks.

The Winter of our discontent will give way to glorious Summer.

We are not going to wear sackcloth and ashes and live among the dead men forever.

We are going to vote the political ghouls who rob industry of its rewards and assassins of credit into a hades to which not even a purgatory is attached.

GEORGE RUTLEDGE GIBSON.

WALL STREET TALK.

From Boston and almost every other New-England city come assurances of better feeling upon the part of bankers. It was in that quarter that the first signs of the recent nervousness appeared, and it is natural—and significant as well—that now returning confidence should be started there.

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Southern advices are similarly encouraging. Dispatches from Baltimore and Nashville yesterday quoted improved conditions in both financial and commercial fields. New-Orleans banks are returning some of the funds which lately had to be sent hurriedly from New-York to relieve local stringency, though this repayment was hardly expected till October.

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The short interest is hardly diminished in any important quarter outside of Sugar Trust.

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A new Chicago pool has become active in some of the Granger stocks. Mr. Yerkes is credited with an interest in it. Till now not a Chicago trader of any consequence has been on the hillside for over a year.

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Genefal Electric economies are continuing. The ratio of operating expenses is smaller than at any time since the company has been doing business on its present scale.

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The Stock Exchange poet broke out with more biographic scintillations yesterday, and the following went the rounds of brokers who are still gossipping about the coup lately made by young Mr. Wormser:

If you want to hang on to your fleece, Sir,
Keep an eye on that youngster, Maurice, Sir.
If he buys or he sells,
His bank account swells;
For he's slicker than lightning with grease, Sir.

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Arthur E. Bateman may soon return to Wall Street activity.

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Two bucket-shops failed yesterday. 'Twas Manhattan.

SOUTHERN VITALITY.

Birmingham, Ala., retains its place of importance in the development of industrial prosperity in the South. The weekly review published by The Tradesman of Chattanooga says:

Industrial and commercial conditions in the Birmingham district are encouraging. A marked improvement is visible in all lines of trade, and the outlook is better than for many months. The coal mines are running more regularly than at any time for a year, and the output is considerably larger than at this time last year. The usual number of furnaces are in blast, and iron men are selling some of their surplus supply of pig iron in European markets, and that at a profit, too. Every machine shop and foundry in the district is full up with work. Another favorable feature of better conditions is found not only in improved trade in the regular lines, but also in the sale of building material, which shows that no little building is going on. Many handsome new residences are in course of erection, some costing as high as $25,000 to $30,000. The outlook is for a larger cotton trade than ever here this Fall. Birmingham has two compresses now, and last year handled nearly 100,000 bales of cotton. This year these figures are expected to be considerably increased. Merchants in all lines of business report a steady improvement in trade. The two rolling mills are again in full operation, and one of the Bessemer furnaces that was idle has been put in blast. Harry Whigham, representing the Maxwell Land Grant Company of Racon, New-Mexico, is in Birmingham to inspect the methods pursued by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company in washing coal, &c., with the view of introducing the same method into the operation of the mineral properties owned by the corporation he represents.

COLORADO HOPES.

F. H. Pettingell of Colorado Springs writes: "Strictly from a mining standpoint, the situation was never more encouraging than at present."

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65½@66¾c. There were sales of 6,000 ounces at 66⅜c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65¼c. per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 50¼@52⅝.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,566,439.82 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,566 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,556 green.

Bar silver is quoted in London at 30 3-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,639,548
Imports for same period	42,839,644
Net exports	$7,799,904
Net exports to date, 1895	42,230,308
Net exports to date, 1894	66,208,194
Net exports to date, 1893	13,241,865

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Manhattan	200
American Ex.	165	Market & Fulton	200
Butch. & Drovers'	120	Mechanics'	185
Central National	120	Merchants'	130
City	500	Metropolis	400
Citizens'	120	New-Amsterdam	190
Columbia	175	New-York	215
Commerce	195	New-York County	610
Continental	180	Ninth National	105
East River	120	Nat. Bank of N. A.	123
Fifth Avenue	2700	Park	251
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Phenix	100
Fourth National	161	Republic	135
Gallatin National	290	Seventh National	100
German-American	105	Shoe & Leather	90
Germania	350	State of New-York	105
Greenwich	165	U. S. National	175
Hanover	310	West Side	275
Irving	140	Western National	110
Lincoln National	750		

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
CHI. & W. MICH.—			
Mileage	576	576	576
2d week Sept.	$40,192	$43,765	$36,093
From July 1	378,116	390,720	326,550
From Jan. 1	1,061,935	1,233,215	1,082,477
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,850	1,850	1,850
2d week Sept.	$260,609	$285,813	$283,988
From July 1	2,693,150	3,026,051	2,704,548
From Jan. 1	9,017,524	9,620,263	8,621,869
DET., LAN. & NOR.—			
Mileage	334	334	334
2d week Sept.	$25,336	$27,932	$25,207
From July 1	270,433	260,226	221,967
From Jan. 1	749,418	784,183	737,635
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
2d week Sept.	$5,631	$6,281	$6,881
From July 1	64,946	69,724	68,540
From Jan. 1	203,879	206,502	197,901
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
2d week Sept.	$19,776	$21,572	$25,472
From July 1	213,972	237,900	234,986
From Jan. 1	740,710	732,209	727,412
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	637	637	637
2d week Sept.	$47,654	$49,046	$45,695
From July 1	501,904	523,506	479,728
From Jan. 1	1,829,062	1,727,831	1,685,062
GEORGIA & ALABAMA—			
Mileage	340	300	.....
2d week Sept.	$20,478	$9,081	.....
From July 1	191,569	112,225	.....
From Jan. 1	536,575	314,525	.....
LOUISVILLE, N. A. & CHICAGO—			
Mileage	378	378	378
2d week Sept.	$59,323	$75,686	$64,063
From July 1	914,532	1,036,049	921,737
From Jan. 1	2,119,715	2,172,076	1,916,273
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,431	5,431	5,431
1st week Sept.	$404,653	$547,575	$482,869
2d week Sept.	412,532	573,612	522,228
From July 1	4,149,531	4,395,677	3,551,039
From Jan. 1	11,930,694	11,495,038	9,947,881
NORTHWEST—			
Mileage	5,031	5,031	4,273
Month August	$2,750,712	$3,070,528	$2,750,558
From June 1	8,538,175	8,199,650	7,398,900
From Jan. 1	21,099,009	18,775,221	18,923,546
PITTS., SHE. & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	183	183	183
2d week Sept.	$10,126	$14,708	$14,432
From July 1	157,559	162,981	127,708
From Jan. 1	458,121	428,966	299,030
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week Sept.	$9,851	$9,730	$8,871
From July 1	101,192	98,052	86,532
From Jan. 1	320,844	281,525	247,296
C., C., C. & ST. L., for fiscal year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	13,704,534	13,625,027	12,774,814
Op. ex. and t'x's	10,293,703	10,254,068	9,750,503
Net earnings	3,410,831	3,370,959	3,024,311
Prop. ex. to gross	75¼	76⅜	76⅜
Charges	2,884,509	2,844,705	2,775,576
Balance	566,321	526,253	248,835
Total income	574,114	549,626	307,960
Dividends	500,000	500,000	300,000
Surplus	74,114	49,626	7,960
ME. CENT., for fiscal year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	5,010,618	4,839,761	4,655,584
Op. expenses	3,271,672	3,035,172	3,038,983
Net earnings	1,738,946	1,804,589	1,616,601
P. c. ex. to gross	65⅜	62⅜	65⅛
Total income	1,765,506	1,804,580	1,616,601
Charges	1,385,130	1,383,695	1,321,771
Balance	380,376	420,894	294,830
Dividends	298,524	298,524	298,501
Surplus	81,852	122,370	*3,671
*Deficit.			
MEM. & CHARLESTON, receivers' report for year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	1,348,548	1,202,272	1,274,817
Op. ex. and t'x's	1,060,255	1,029,724	1,071,558
Net earnings	288,283	172,548	203,261
Prop. ex. to gross	78⅝	85⅝	84
The balance sheet shows available assets $21,112; unavailable assets, $9,680; permanent improvements, $197,519; profit and loss, $271,367. Current liabilities amounted to $271,087; due Terminal Company, $400.			
MET. STREET RY., for quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	$2,092,761	$1,482,397	$1,421,983
Op. expenses	1,158,025	798,940	834,125
Net earnings	934,736	683,757	587,861
Other income	412,802	94,548	10,156
Total income	1,347,538	778,306	598,016
Charges	638,182	506,843	466,474
Surplus	659,356	271,463	131,542
For the fiscal year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	7,298,262	5,484,323	5,351,812
Op. expenses	4,011,932	3,183,210	3,228,955
Net earnings	3,286,330	2,301,113	2,127,857
Other income	665,218	287,936	46,652
Total income	3,951,548	2,589,049	2,174,509
Charges	2,484,701	2,016,889	1,859,970
Balance	1,466,847	572,160	314,539
Dividends	1,252,500	405,000	328,000
Surplus	214,347	167,160	*13,461
*Deficit.			

THE CHICAGO SITUATION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 21.—Local securities are quoted as follows: West Chicago, 84½ bid; North Chicago, 194 bid; City Railway, 205 bid; West Chicago 5s offered at 97½; Lake Street stock, 18½ bid; Lake Street trust certificates, 15½ bid; American Strawboard, 27 bid; Cass Avenue 5s, 93 bid. There is nothing new in the Diamond Match or New-York Biscuit situation O. C. Barber's arrival will doubtless be followed by a Directors' meeting, at which resignations will be in order and new Directors elected. Lake Street Elevated Railroad started its electric motors this morning, and, if predictions of the officials are verified, this means a saving of $5,000 to $8,000 per month to the road.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"All the news that's fit to print."

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
142	145	11	Adams Express	144½	144½	143¾	143½	..
12½	14	200	American Cotton Oil	13	13½	13	13½	+⅛
46	47	138	Amer. Cotton Oil pf.	47	47	47	47	..
5½	5⅝	64	Amer. Spirits Mfg.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
15½	16	36	Amer. Spirits Mfg. pf.	15	15½	15	15½	..
113⅞	114	33,782	*American Sugar Ref.	113¾	114½	113½	113⅞	+⅜
99⅞	100	102	*Amer. Sugar Ref. pf.	100	100	100	100	+⅞
88	90	12	Amer. Tel. & Cable Co.	90	90	90	90	..
62⅞	63	6,250	American Tobacco	62⅝	63	62¼	63	..
11¾	11⅞	1,128	A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	12	12	11¾	11¾	+⅛
17½	18	1,032	At., T. & S. F. pf.	17¾	18	17¾	18	+½
13½	14½	214	Baltimore & Ohio	14	14	14	14	+⅝
15½	16½	1,300	*Bay State Gas	16½	16¼	16	16¼	–¾
13½	13¾	100	Central Pacific	13½	13¾	13½	13½	+⅜
13⅞	14	277	Chesapeake & Ohio	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+½
68¼	68¾	15,115	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	67¾	68⅝	67⅝	68¼	+⅞
60⅞	61	5,980	Chicago Gas, t. r.	60	61¼	60	60⅞	+1
71⅜	71½	24,117	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	70⅞	71½	70⅞	71½	+⅞
127½	129	212	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	127½	127¼	127½	127¼	+¼
99¼	99¾	3,436	Chi. & Northwestern	99¾	99¾	99	99½	+⅝
60⅜	61	7,007	Chicago, R. I. & Pac.	60	61¼	59⅝	61	+1⅝
18¾	19	460	Colorado Fuel & Iron	18⅞	19	18½	18½	+½
145	147	263	Consolidated Gas Co.	145½	146	145½	146	+1
121½	122¾	56	Delaware & Hudson	121½	122¾	121½	122¾	..
153	158	100	Del., Lack. & Western	154	154	154	154	+2
10¾	11⅝	25	Den. & Rio Grande	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
42⅛	42⅝	300	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	42¼	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	+1⅝
92	94	106	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	+2¼
29	31	100	Erie 1st pf.	30¾	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	+2¼
27⅜	28	645	General Electric	28¼	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	+⅞
34½	..	165	Homestake	34½	34½	34½	34½	..
89	90	100	Illinois Central	89½	89½	89½	89½	+½
37¼	38	50	Illinois Steel Company	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	..
6¾	7½	100	Iowa Central	7	7	7	7	..
23⅜	24½	1,000	Laclede Gas	23¾	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+⅛
144¾	146	500	Lake Shore	145	145	145	145	+1
41½	41⅝	11,680	Louisville & Nashville	41	41¾	40⅞	41½	+⅞
6	6½	100	Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf.	6½	6½	6½	6½	..
87½	87⅝	17,800	Manhattan Con.	85¼	88	85¼	87⅝	+1⅝
23	23¼	1,820	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	22½	23¼	22½	23⅛	+⅜
19⅛	19¼	2,280	Missouri Pacific	17⅝	19¼	17⅜	19¼	+1¼
16	18	200	Mobile & Ohio	17	17	17	17	..
..	..	5	Morris & Essex	158	158	158	158	..
20	20½	70	*National Lead Co.	21½	21½	21	21	..
100⅜	101⅝	120	New-Jersey Central	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+⅛
92⅝	93	692	New-York Central	92½	93	92½	93	+1
9¾	11¾	25	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	11½	11½	11½	11½	..
8	8½	200	N. Y., Sus. & Western	8¼	8¼	8	8	..
22¼	23	400	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	22	22½	22	22½	+½
12⅜	13	1,200	Nor. Pac., all in. pd.	12	12¼	12	12¼	+⅝
20¼	20⅝	708	Nor. Pac. pf., all in. pd.	19¾	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	+⅝
13	13¼	1,310	Ontario & Western	12⅝	13	12⅜	13	+¼
18¼	18½	100	Pacific Mail	18¼	18½	18½	18½	..
16½	16⅝	10,937	Phil. & R., 3d in. pd.	15¾	16⅝	15⅝	16½	+1¼
11¾	12	100	P., C., C. & St. Louis	12	12	12	12	..
7½	8	200	St. L. Southwest. pf.	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½	–¾
36½	38	100	St. Paul & Omaha	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	–¼
15½	16¼	200	Southern Pacific	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
7½	7¾	800	Southern Railway	7½	7¾	7½	7⅝	+¼
21¼	21¾	877	Southern Railway pf.	21¾	22	21½	21⅝	+⅛
20¾	20⅞	2,820	Tennessee Coal & Iron	20½	21¼	20½	20⅞	+⅜
6¼	6¾	2,045	Union Pacific, t. r.	5¾	6⅛	5¾	6¼	+⅛
1¼	1¾	100	Union P., Den. &

vanced, in sympathy with the New-York market. Boston and Montana was the feature, both as to strength and activity, selling up 1¾, to 84, closing at 83¾. Calumet and Hecla rose 1, to 306. Kearsarge gained ¾, to 10, and Merced ½, to 8, the advance in the latter two being made on very light sales. Bay State Gas was active, rising ⅝, to 8⅝, but closing at 8¼, the same as Saturday. American Bell Telephone was the only weak stock, declining 2½, to 204, on small sales. Home railway stocks were quiet and firm. Copper in London gained ⅛, to 48, for both spot and futures. Money at the Clearing House was 5@6 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	3½	..	..	..
Brookline	..	4	..	4
East Boston	3	3½	3	3½
West End	1½	..	1½	1¾
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	205	206	206	206½
Erie	55	57	56	..
Mexican	65	..	65	80
New-England	90	..	90	92
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	8	8⅝	8	8½
Dominion Coal pf.	80	..	80	..
General Electric pf.	60	65	60	65
Illinois Steel	37	38	36¾	37¼
Lamson Store Service	17¾	..	17¾	18
Philadelphia Co.	19	..	19	19½
Reece Button Hole	..	..	19½	19½
West'house Elec. 1st pf.	49	51	50	51
Bay State Gas	8¼	8½	8¾	8⅝
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	203	204	203	205
Boston & Lowell	203	205	203	205
Boston & Maine	157	158	157	158
C. J. R. & S. Y.	93½	94½	93¾	94
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	98	98½	..	100
Fitchburg pf.	89	..	88	..
N. Y. N. H. & H.	166	168	165¾	..
Old Colony	..	173	..	173
West End	67¼	67½	67	67½
West End pf.	..	90	89	90
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	25	75	50	100
Atlantic	16¼	17½	16¼	..
Boston & Montana	83¾	83⅞	82¼	82⅝
Bonanza & Boston	1½	..	1½	..
Calumet & Hecla	306	..	306	..
Franklin	8	..	8	..
Gold Coin	2⅜	..	2⅜	2½
Kearsarge	10⅜	11	10⅜	..
Mercedes	..	8	8	..
Osceola	24¾	28	24½	..
Pioneer	5⅛	5⅝	..	..
Quincy	..	108	107	108
Tamarack	..	82	85	72
Wolverine	6 15-16		7	6¼

*BONDS.

B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s	..	106	..	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	106	..	105	..
East 1st 6s	..	..	..	70
Mexican Central cn. 4s	64	..	65	66
Mexican Central 1st inc.	16	17½	16	17½
Mexican Central 2d inc.	6½	8	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	115	..	115	117
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	108	..	108	..
Rut. 1st 6s	..	..	70½	77
W. E. S. R. 5s	..	..	62	64
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	76	..	..	..
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	..	..	..	..
UNLISTED.				
Fort Wayne Elec.	1	2	1	2
Bay State Gas inc. 7s	27	..	27	..

*And accrued interest.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 21st day of September, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$115,548,815	
Gold bullion	39,488,020	
Total	$155,036,836	
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,758,039	
Balance		*$116,278,797
Standard silver dollars	$370,147,566	
Silver bullion	724,388	
Total	$370,871,944	
Net outstanding silver certificates	$352,850,896	
Balance		18,021,048
Standard silver dollars of 1890	10,373,762	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	115,144,518	
Total	$125,518,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	125,518,280	
United States notes	103,062,918	
Net outstanding currency certificates	33,345,000	
Balance		69,717,918
Treasury notes of 1890	$35,101,766	
National bank notes	13,567,969	
Fractional silver coin	15,391,631	
Fractional currency	41	
Minor coin	1,213,500	
Deposits in National banks	16,487,176	
Bonds and interest paid	738,505	
Total	$82,490,589	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	9,404,848	
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,640,810	
Disbursing officers' balances	25,910,115	
Post Office Department account	2,525,930	
Miscellaneous items	1,616,416	
Total	$43,098,122	
Balance		39,392,467
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$243,410,231

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$304,570	$80,807,779	$82,554,605
Int'l revenue	771,388	8,395,711	34,659,582
Miscellaneous	7,999	1,276,781	5,117,390
Total	$1,083,958	$17,740,272	$72,531,578

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$135,000	$4,055,000	$28,306,052
War	485,000	3,392,000	13,129,947
Navy	200,000	1,983,000	7,955,971
Indians	160,000	505,000	3,187,737
Pensions	300,000	7,987,000	33,484,115
Interest	4,000	253,000	9,901,320
Total	$1,284,000	$18,175,000	$95,965,144
Excess of expenditures over receipts	200,041	434,727	23,633,566

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	..	$20,805	$413,450
Redemptions under act Jly 14, 1890	$9,883	291,345	1,556,124

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes.	Treasury Notes.	
	(Since 1879.)	(Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$456,091,843	$82,705,661	$538,797,504
This fiscal year	30,799,872	2,667,351	33,470,223
This month	4,218,453	726,789	4,945,242
This day	93,538	100,530	194,068

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $771,388; from customs, $304,570, and miscellaneous, $7,999.

The National bank notes received for redemption to-day amounted to $249,928.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and Treasury offices for the week ended Sept. 19, was $1,376,899, and for the corresponding week last year $979,297.

The shipments of fractional silver coin from Sept. 1 to 19 aggregated $1,045,137.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.06	.07
Belcher	.51	.51
Best & Belcher	.92	.94
Bodie Consolidated	.60	.66
Bulwer	.42	..
Challar	2.15	2.20
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.75	1.75
Crown Point	.45	.48
Gould & Curry	.42	.52
Hale & Norcross	1.40	1.50
Mexican	.48	.56
Mono	1.06	..
Ophir	.90	.96
Potosi	.87	.94
Savage	.58	.61
Sierra Nevada	.66	.73
Union Consolidated	.36	.40
Utah	.08	.08
*Yellow Jacket	.28	.30

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 21.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alamo	.05	.05
Amacondа	.30	.33
Argentum	.49	.48
Blue Bell	.08	.08
Consolidated	.14¾	.15
Dikton	1.28	1.28
Gibson	.48	.46
Golden Fleece	1.02	1.02
Isabella	.44	.44½
Jefferson	.17	.17
Mount Rosa	.16½	.17¼
Pharmacist	.10¼	.10
Portland	1.32	1.32
Union	.33	.33
Work	.09	.09

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"All the news that's fit to print."

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,800,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.
H. C. Swords, Pres. H. H. Cammann, V. Pres.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building. 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE IRON CAR EQUIPMENT CO.

Special 5 % Car Trust Bonds.

The committee has adopted a plan for raising the money necessary to equip the cars of your trust with air brakes and automatic couplers, as required by United States statutes. Copies of plan and circular for the information of the holders may be had on application at the State Trust Company, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

A majority of all the bonds have assented to this plan, and this public notice is given that every holder of bonds may join in the plan, and share its advantages.

Immediate deposit of bonds with the State Trust Company, who will issue negotiable receipts, is requested.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
WILLIAM A. READ,
WILLIAM H. MALE,
E. SCOFIELD,
H. A. V. POST,
Bondholders' Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE First Consolidated Mtge. Bonds Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R. Co.

Holders of bonds are notified to deposit immediately in accordance with the terms of the reorganization plan and agreement, (which is solely in the interest of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,) with the Central Trust Company of New-York or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, and obtain in exchange therefor engraved negotiable reorganization certificates.

A circular relating to the present and previous condition and management of the road and the plan of reorganization has been prepared for the information of the bondholders, and may be obtained of the undersigned or either of the Trust Companies.

Charles Parsons, 15 Broad St., New-York.
William Lummis, 40 Wall St., New-York.
Thomas Denny, Jr., 62 Cedar St., New-York.
Charles R. Batt, Nat. Security Bank, Boston.
Philip V. R. Ely, 28 State St., Boston.
Swayne & Swayne, Counsel, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY
Bondholders' Committee.

In view of the recent receivership of the above company, and at the request of holders of more than $2,500,000 of bonds of various issues, the undersigned have consented to act as a **BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE** to prepare a plan of reorganization when needed, and meanwhile to communicate with all classes of bondholders on matters of interest.

All holders of bonds are requested to send their names and addresses to the Secretary of the Committee, at No. 54 Wall Street, stating the amount and character of their holdings.

New-York, September 3, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman, 54 Wall Street.
HENRY W. POOR, 18 Wall Street.
HENRY C. ROUSE, 45 Wall Street.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
RICHMOND, Va., September 9, 1896.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting) will be held at the office of the company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 19th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 21st, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office, No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

20 shs. Nassau Trust Co., B'klyn.
50 shs. Phenix Ins. Co.
30 shs. Brooklyn Life Ins. Co.
25 shs. German-American Bank.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
67 shs. Nassau Ferry Co.
100 shs. New-Orleans Gaslight Co.
20 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co., ex rights.
12 shs. Cinn., Hamilton & Dayton Ry. common.
20 shs. Nassau Trust Co., B'klyn.
35 shs. James Curran Manfg. Co.
15 shs. 8th Av. R. R. Co.
120 shs. Saratoga Gas & Electric Light Co.
20 shs. Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank.
48 shs. Sterling Steel Co.
100 shs. Whitehall Chemical Co., common.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

50 shs. Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co., $100 each.
60 shs. American Exchange National Bank, $100 each.
50 shs. Savonette Manufacturing Co., $100 each, (hypothecated.)
5 shs. The Schwake Seed Company, $100 each, (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

LEGAL SALES.

MASTER'S SALE OF THE CHESTER AND Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad.—The State of South Carolina, County of Chester.—In the Court of Common Pleas.—JOHN J. McLURE and ISSAC D. WITHERSPOON, as Trustees, plaintiffs, vs. THE CHESTER AND LENOIR NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD COMPANY and R. S. DESPORTES, defendants.

The State of North Carolina, County of Catawba.—In the Superior Court.—JOHN J. McLURE and ISAAC D. WITHERSPOON, as Trustees, plaintiffs, vs. THE CHESTER AND LENOIR NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD COMPANY, defendants.

Pursuant to the two decrees made herein, the one by Judge Gray 23d June, 1896, and the other by Judge Norwood 4th Aug., 1896, now on file in the offices of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas for Chester County, South Carolina, and the Clerk of the Superior Court for Catawba County, North Carolina, respectively, the undersigned will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder on Monday, the 2d day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, at Chester, South Carolina, the property hereinafter described, upon the following terms, to wit:

That at said sale no bid will be received unless the person making it shall have theretofore, or at the time of his bid, deposited with the undersigned the sum of five hundred dollars lawful money of the United States, or a check for a like amount on some bank approved by the undersigned and certified to be good, or bonds of the said railroad company for a like amount secured by the mortgages of 29th January, 1877, and 1st July, 1880, one or both, taking the same at par of their principal; such deposit to stand as a pledge for the person making it that he will make good his bid in the event it is accepted, and to be credited as part payment of the bid in the event of its acceptance, and forfeited as the court may direct in the event of the failure of the bidder to comply with his bid; but those deposits made by persons whose bids shall not be accepted will be returned to them.

That no bid at said sale shall be accepted for a sum less than seventy thousand dollars, ($70,000.00.)

That the purchase price of said property shall be paid to the undersigned as follows, to wit, in lawful money of the United States the sum of eight thousand dollars, ($8,000.00,) and the balance either in such money, or by the delivery of bonds of the said railroad company secured by the mortgages of 1877 and 1880, and past due coupons off same, both or either, the bonds and coupons counting at such price as shall be equivalent to the amount the holders thereof would be entitled to receive thereon in case the whole of the purchase price had been paid in money.

That the purchaser at said sale shall as part of the consideration for the property take the same upon the express condition that they, or their assignees, will pay off and satisfy any and all outstanding obligations contracted by the receiver and having priority over the said mortgage debts, and all liabilities established by the judgment of the said courts.

That the following is a description of the property to be sold, to wit:

All and singular the railroad belonging to the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad Company constructed between the City of Chester, South Carolina, and the town of Lenoir, North Carolina, embracing about one hundred and nine miles, including all rights of way, branches, tracks, depots, grounds, lands in any manner belonging to or connected with said railroad, including a parcel of 100 acres in Caldwell County, North Carolina, and all rails, cross-ties, bridges, viaducts, station houses, warehouses, engine houses, carhouses, freighthouses, sheds, woodhouses, and other structures and buildings, and all machine shops and other shops built and owned by said railroad company, also all locomotives, steam engines, tenders, cars, rolling stock, equipment, stationary engines, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, material for constructing, operating, and repairing said railroad; also all the machinery of every kind in the shops of said company, or elsewhere, including iron, castings, bellows, anvils, tools, materials of all kinds, and all the personal property of every character belonging to said railroad company; also all the rights, franchises, and privileges of said railroad company; also all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances to said lines of railroad belonging, and the reversions, remainders, tolls, moneys, revenues, and all the estate, right, title, and interest, property, claim, and demand whatsoever to said company belonging.—Lenoir, N. C., August 19, 1896.

G. W. F. HARPER,
Master and Commissioner.
s1-law9wTu

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH VEGETABLES.—Office Chief Commissary, Governors Island, New-York, N. Y., August 15, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at their offices by Commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., SEPTEMBER 25, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh vegetables, (potatoes and onions,) required for use thereof, during seven months, commencing December 1, 1896, viz.: Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y.; Willet's Point, N. Y.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Augusta Arsenal, Ga., and Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., and in addition to potatoes and onions at Jackson Barracks, cabbage, turnips, and beets; and at Fort Monroe and Plattsburg Barracks, cabbage. Right is reserved to reject, in whole or in part, any or all bids. For information apply to Commissaries of posts. Each proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be Opened September 25, 1896," and addressed to Commissary of post to which it relates. C. A. WOODRUFF, Major, Chief Comy.

FOR MAKING GOOD THE DEFECTIVE WORK on New Boundary Wall, as Shown in Board's Report, Dated June 16, 1896, and Completing Entire Work in Accord with Plans and Specifications Approved April 5, 1895, Using the Materials on Hand for that Purpose.—Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., August 25, 1896. Under authority conferred by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this bureau until one o'clock P. M., MONDAY, September 28, 1896, at which time and place the proposals will be publicly opened for making good the defective work on new boundary wall in accord with plans and specifications, which can be seen on application to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, or the medical officer in charge of the U. S. Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y. Proposals must be in duplicate, sealed, addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and the envelope indorsed "Proposals for Making Good the Defective Work on New Boundary Wall." Bidders are expected to visit the hospital and inform themselves fully as to the work and obtain any additional information they may desire. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of $500, and responsible security in a penal sum equal to 30 per centum of the bid will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. J. R. TRYON, Surgeon General, and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., (central standard time,) OCTOBER 16, 1896, for manufacture of 25 express delivery wagons. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Wagons," and addressed A. G. ROBINSON, Depot Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR WORK.—Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1896—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock M. SATURDAY, Oct. 17, 1896, for furnishing labor and material for increase of present system for water service and fire protection at arsenal. Information furnished on application to Major ISAAC ARNOLD, Jr., Ord. Dept.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., AUGUST 24, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 10 A. M., September 23, 1896, and then opened, for constructing Quartermaster's Stable. Information furnished here. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Stable," and addressed Capt. W. S. PATTEN, Q. M.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	71¼@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	28⅛@ ..
Oats, No. 2 mixed	20¾@ ..
Cotton, middling	8⅝@ ..
Coffee, Rio No. 7	10½@ ..
Minnesota patent flour	$3.85 @ ..
Molasses, O. K. prime	29 @ ..
Lard, prime	3.90 @ ..
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	4⅝@ ..
Tallow, prime	3 3-16@ ..
Pork, mess	8.00 @ ..
Beef hams	16.00 @ ..
Beef, family	8.50 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	4⅜@ ..
Lead	2.75 @ ..
Copper	10.75 @ ..

WHEAT—Market had two movements. The first was downward, with a loss of about 1c a bushel from Saturday's close, and the second, in the last hour, sent prices up 1¼c a bushel, and closed the market ½@¾c higher than Saturday. The American visible supply astonished the trade by increasing 2,054,000 bushels. The amount in the country is now 49,656,000 bushels, against 39,385,000 bushels last year. The total stock of wheat in New-York is 2,392,900 bushels. Spring wheat receipts to-day were 1,108 cars, against 1,502 cars last Monday and 1,655 cars a year ago. Exports from New-York last week were 576,500 bushels; flour, 23,200 bbls and 110,000 sacks....Cash Wheat—Market opened weak; closed strong; sales, 1,000 bushels ungraded at 53c, delivered....No. 2 red quoted at 2½c over December, free on board, afloat, to arrive; December closed at 68⅝c; No. 1 hard Spring quoted 2c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern New-York, December price, free on board, afloat; do, Duluth, ¾c over December....Receipts at Atlantic ports, 256,000 bushels; shipments, 216,000 bushels.

CORN—Market sold off during the forenoon, influenced by the drop in wheat, an increase of 614,000 bushels in the visible supply, and increasing receipts at the West. Subsequently it rallied sharply and closed ¼@¾c ret higher. The amount of corn on passage increased 400,000 bushels, and the total stock at New-York increased 452,900 bushels; cash corn was steady and moderately active....Sales were 112,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2, to arrive, near by, ¾c over October, delivered; 88,000 bushels No. 2, private terms, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 white, December, private terms, free on board, afloat; No. 2 corn quoted ¼c under October, in elevator; October closed at 26¾c....Receipts at Atlantic ports, 382,000 bushels; shipments, 292,000 bushels.

OATS—The market was dull and lifeless all day. The visible supply showed a week's increase of 882,000 bushels. Total stocks at New-York amount to 2,010,700 bushels, an increase for the week of 135,200 bushels. The market for cash oats was ¼c lower and dull....Sales were 57,000 bushels, including 3,000 bushels No. 3 oats, 18½@18⅝c; 50,000 bushels track and ungraded white, 20@30c, as to quality; 4,000 bushels rejected mixed, 17½@17¾c, elevator; No. 2 oats closed 20¼c, elevator; No. 2 white, 24¾c; No. 3 white, 21¼c....Receipts at Atlantic ports, 332,000 bushels; shipments, 72,000 bushels.

RYE—Market firm; quoted 39½@40c, cost, insurance, and freight, New-York, for No. 2 Western; car lots, State and Western, quoted 37@38c.

BARLEY—Market firm; new feeding quoted 30¾@31c, cost, insurance, and freight.

FLAXSEED—Quoted 73c, cost, insurance, and freight.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Market was dull but firm at close....Total sales were 15,620 pks, including 1,000 bbls straights, $3.25@$3.35; 1,000 pks extra firsts, $2.35, in sacks, and $2.55@$2.60, in barrels Southern flour, 300 bbls, $3.25; 5,170 bbls city patents, $4.10@$4.25; 1,900 bbls city clears, $3.90; 3,000 pks Spring patents, $3.35, in sacks, and $3.60@$3.70, in barrels; 2,500 pks clears, $2.50, in sacks, and $2.90@$3.10, in barrels.

RYE FLOUR—Firm. Sales, 750 bbls at $2.40@$2.75.

CORNMEAL—Dull; Brandywine, $2.05; Western and Southern, $1.90@$2.05.

FEED—Dull; 40, 60, and 80 lb, 45@50c; 100-lb, 55@60c; rye feed, 47½@50c; sharps, 65@70c; hominy chop, 40@45c; cottonseed meal, 96c@$1.05; oil meal, 85@90c; city feed, 55@57½c.

COTTON.

The market closed steady, with sales of 156,000 bales. There was a net advance of 8@9 points. The Charleston spot market was ½c higher.

Rain was reported at the following points: Greenville, Miss., a trace; Wilmington, N. C., a trace; Eufaula, Ala., 1.28; Lafayette, La., .60; Arlington, Tenn., .14; Memphis, Tenn., .32; Miles, Tenn., .01; Georgia—Atlanta, a trace; Washington, .08; Alapaha, .54; Bainbridge, .04; Cordele, .30; Fort Gaines, .32; Thomasville, 1.52; Texas—Galveston, 1.24; Beeville, a trace; Brenham, .80; Columbia, 1.40; Corsicana, .34; Waco, .28; Dallas, .14; Dublin, .70; Henrietta, .16; Houston, .08; Kerrville, .02; Longview, a trace; Luling, .24; Sherman, .28; Tyler, .22; Wethersford, .32; Arkansas—Little Rock, .02; Forrest City, .12; Malvern, .06; Newport, .24; Paris, .54; Pine Bluff, .06; Pusseville, .42; Texarkana, .24.

Receipts at the principal ports were as follows: Galveston, 19,637 bales, against 23,319 bales same day last week, and 10,879 bales last year; New-Orleans, 16,653 bales, against 8,768 bales and 8,569 bales; Mobile, 3,836 bales, against 2,741 bales and 2,154 bales; Savannah, 5,014 bales, against 5,814 bales and 4,119 bales; Charleston, 3,051 bales, against 6,957 bales and 3,235 bales; Norfolk, 5,758 bales, against 2,406 bales and 214 bales.

Spot cotton quiet; unchanged. Middling uplands, 8⅝c; middling Gulf, 8⅞c. Sales, 2,338 bales, including 1,838 bales spinning and 500 bales contract.

Liverpool Cables—Spot cotton moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 12,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales; middling uplands, 4⅜d; futures steady, 3-64@4-64d advance; closed barely steady, 1½@2½ points net advance.

PROVISIONS.

The market was steady....PORK—Higher; sales, 400 bbls; mess, $7.75@$8.25; family, $10.50@$11.50; short clear, $7.75@$9.50. BEEF—Steady; extra mess, $7; family, $8@$9; packet, $7@$8. BEEF HAMS—Steady at $16. DRESSED HOGS —Strong at 4@5c. LARD—Firm; heavy to light, 4⅝@5¼c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies firm at 5@5¾c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled shoulders firm at 4c; pickled hams steady at 9¼@10c. TALLOW—Dull and steady; quoted at 3 3-16@3¼c. STEARINE—Firm at 4⅝c for lard and 4½c for oleo. LARD—Higher and active; sales, 1,000 tcs prime steam, to arrive, private terms; sales, city, 150 tcs at $3.50; refined higher; South American at 4.60c; Continent at 4.25c; compound at 4@4¼c; options closed at 3.85c, nominal, for September.

METALS.

TIN—The market was easier and closed with spot 13@13.10c. Arrivals at this port, 25 tons Australian. The London market closed quiet. LEAD—Market closed easier at 2.75@2.80c for spot. COPPER—Market closed quiet at 10.70@11c for spot. SPELTER—Closed firmer; spot, 3.55@3.65c.

COFFEE.

Prices at Havre moved up 1¼f, which caused nervousness of local shorts and sent up local quotations correspondingly....Rio market steady. Receipts, 19,000 sacks; stock, 319,000 sacks. Clearances for United States, 11,000 sacks. Santos stock, 109,000 sacks; receipts, 28,000 sacks; shipments to United States for the week, 39,000 sacks. Hamburg dull.

OILS.

The market is less firm....COTTONSEED OIL —Prime crude, bbls, 20c; prime crude, loose, free on board, mills, 14@16c; off crude, bbls, here, 19@ 20c; Summer yellow, prime, 23½c; Summer yellow, off grade, 2@23½c. BUTTER OIL.—Nominally 25@26c. Winter yellow, prime, 30@32c; white prime, 25½@26c. LARD OIL—Prime City, 37@40c. LINSEED OIL—American, raw, 31@ 32c; American, boiled, 33@34c; American, raw, 50c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Sept. 21.—Oil closed at $1.12; Standard's price, $1.12.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—Market was firm on molasses and syrups, especially on the latter, which are in very good demand at full prices. We quote: New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary, 12@ 13c; open kettle, fair, 27@28c; choice, 35@37c; Cuba, 25@35c; Barbados, 25@27c; syrups, fair, 12@14c; good, 15@16c; choice, 17@19c; fancy, 22@24c.

SUGAR—London market unchanged. Cane was called quiet, with Java quoted at 10s 9d and fair refining 9s 6d. Beet quiet; September quoted at 8s 10½d and next month 9s 1½d. The local market was nominally steady, with prices unchanged; 96° test, centrifugal, quoted at 3c; muscovado, 89° test, at 2⅝c, and molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2⅛c. Refined sugar was steady. Prices are unchanged.

RICE—Continued firmness is the feature of the market. Supplies are moderate....Carolina and Louisiana, common to ordinary, 2¼@3c; extra head, 5⅛@6c; Java, 3⅝@3¾c; Java, in bond, 1⅞@2c; Japan, 4@4¼c; Patna, 4@4⅜c; Patna, in bond, 2⅜@3c.

FREIGHTS.

The market for berth freights is firm, with rates generally unchanged. No business was reported, although some has been done to Continent.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—WHEAT—Struck a rapid advance gait during the last half hour of to-day's session, and during that period not only retrieved an early loss of ⅝c from Saturday, but in addition made a gain in price over that day's close of the same amount. Statistical news was of the most bearish nature. The world's shipments were estimated at 8,250,000 bushels. The visible supply increased 2,063,000 bushels, and the amount on ocean passage 1,520,000 bushels. All cables, English and Continental, were weak and lower. In view of these facts, selling was more pop

TEXT BOOK OF GOLD FACTS

CAMPAIGN VOLUME OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

Statistics, Arguments for Principles, Arguments Applied to the Situation of the Farmer and the Workingman, and a Variety of Documents Are Included in the Book—Compiled by R. R. Bowker—Quotations from Washington Down.

The "National Democratic Campaign Text Book," which will be issued from the press to-morrow, in time for sale at the Madison Square Garden meeting, is comprehensive in its treatment of public questions. R. R. Bowker, an authority on political economy, has given to its preparation great care and study.

As seen in proof sheets, the book is divided into four parts, as follows: The first part will cover the documents of the National Democratic Party, such as the address of the Executive Committee and the platform, sketches of the candidates, their speeches of acceptance, the money planks of the several platforms in parallel columns, dispatches of the President and members of his Cabinet certifying that the true Democratic Party is that of the National Democratic organization.

Part II. is a series of careful discussions of the issues of the campaign, including the following topics:

1. "The 'Free-Silver' Plunge a New Experiment.
2. "The Latin Monetary Union and International Conferences.
3. "The Claim that Silver Can Be Raised to Gold Value."
4. "The Question of Public Faith."
5. "The Farmer and Silver.
6. "Silver and Prices."
7. "Labor and Free Silver."
8. "Protection the Parent of National Disaster."
9. "The Question of Law and Order."
10. "The Record of the Democratic Administration."
11. "The National Finances, 1888-1896."

Discussion of Principles.

Part III. is intended to cover the principles underlying the campaign, and embraces a reprint of "The Free Coinage Catechism," by permission of The New-York Evening Post; a reprint of the chapters on money and banking, from Bowker's "Economics for the People," by permission of Harper & Brothers; "The Democratic Party: Its History and Principles," condensed and revised from an address by Edward M. Shepard, and many pages of extracts from the utterances of public men, from Washington to Hoke Smith, in favor of sound money.

Part IV. covers a variety of statistical information, brought together in this form for convenience of reference during the campaign.

The first edition of 20,000 copies is in press. The work is planned to be published at 10 cents. It will be in handy form for the pocket, so that it may be the more readily utilized by speakers and debaters. It is being rushed through the press as rapidly as possible.

The extracts from the utterances and writings of prominent public men are pithy and conclusive. Here are a few of the shorter quotations from "Part III.":

GEORGE WASHINGTON—It [inflation] will not benefit the farmer or the mechanic, as it will only enable the debtor to pay his debt with a shadow instead of a substance.

ROBERT MORRIS—It [unsound currency] has caused infinite private mischief, numberless frauds, and the greatest distress.

There is a great impropriety, not to say injustice, in compelling a man to receive a part of his debt in discharge of the whole.

Arguments are unnecessary to show that the scale by which everything is to be measured ought to be as fixed as the nature of things permits of.

Stable Currency the Thing.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON—There is scarcely any point in the economy of National affairs of greater moment than the uniform preservation of the intrinsic value of the money unit. On this the security and steady value of property essentially depend.

There can hardly be a better rule in any country for the legal than the market proportion. The presumption in such case is that each metal finds its true level according to its intrinsic utility in the general system of money operation.

As long as gold, either from its intrinsic superiority as a metal, from its rarity, or from the prejudices of mankind, retains so considerable a pre-eminence in value over silver as it has hitherto had, a natural consequence of this seems to be that its condition will be more stationary.

THOMAS JEFFERSON—The real credit of the United States depends on the ability and the immutability of their will to pay their debts.

The proportion between the values of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether.

Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportion altogether, to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce, and to take an average from them.

ANDREW JACKSON—The progress of our gold coinage is creditable to the officers of the Mint, and promises in a short period to furnish the country with a sound and portable currency.

Peculiarly Harmful to Farmers.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN—An unstable currency, producing instability in business and prices, is peculiarly injurious to the farmer. He ought to be secure, in the tranquillity of his fireside, from the curse of an unstable and fluctuating currency.

ULYSSES S. GRANT—These two causes have involved us in a foreign indebtedness, contracted in good faith by borrower and lender, which should be paid in coin, and, according to the bond agreed upon when the debt was contracted, gold or its equivalent. The good faith of the Government cannot be violated toward creditors without National disgrace.

GROVER CLEVELAND—When the time comes that gold has been withdrawn from circulation, then will be apparent the difference between the real value of the silver dollar and a dollar in gold, and the two coins will part company.

Mr. Bowker said that it is a long distance from Washington and Jefferson to Hoke Smith, but that, owing to Mr. Smith's recent course, it was thought advisable to put in some good gold sentiment from him. The extract is from a speech delivered in this city. It is as follows:

"Business interests, reaching from the richest banker to the poorest paid laborer, require the removal of all doubt about the meaning of a dollar. No man should be trusted, even with an unimportant nomination, who does not recognize that the value of a dollar is now measured by 23.22 grains of gold, and who is not willing openly to declare his purpose to help keep it there."

Silver Monometallism Proposed.

In the chapter entitled, "The 'Free-Silver' Plunge a New Experiment," Mr. Bowker says:

"The legislation proposed in the Chicago and St. Louis platforms proceeds on a repudiation of the principles of all the legislation that has preceded it. The proposal is that the monetary unit should be a dollar containing 371.25 grains of pure silver, worth to-day in the markets of the world about 53 cents, and that this should be the measure of all values and the standard for the payment of all debts.

"This, obviously, is silver monometalism, pure and simple, and one of its first effects would be to drive all the gold in the country either abroad or into hiding. For, manifestly, no possessor of gold coin or bullion would exchange 23.22 grains of pure gold, now called a dollar, for 371.25 grains of pure silver, which the Government of the United States had stamped as a dollar and returned to its owner, when he could buy for every 23.22 grains of his gold 700 grains of pure silver, and have them stamped on his own account."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine Makes a Favorable Report.

In the annual report of the Boston and Maine Railroad, just issued, the statement is made that the first year's operations of the Concord and Montreal line by the Boston and Maine Company has proved beneficial to both parties. The net result of operation of the entire system for the year is a surplus of $71,467 in excess of all charges and dividends. The number of passengers carried during the year was 35,132,992, an increase of 1,298,092.

The aggregate freight tonnage was 10,247,029, an increase over the previous year of 688,153 tons. President Tuttle says that, considering the unsettled commercial conditions and the decrease in the demand for products of New-England mills, the results of the year must be considered as quite satisfactory. Included in the operating expenses were permanent improvements costing $1,060,603.

The general balance sheet shows cash assets of $8,460,116, against current liabilities of $4,364,424.

Reading Suit Dismissed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—Judge Acheson, in the United States Circuit Court today, dismissed the motions made under the bill in equity of W. W. Kurtz, and the petition of Samuel D. Rhodes to stay the sale of the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company under foreclosure of the general mortgage, which is set for Wednesday. Mr. Kurtz is the holder of ten first mortgage bonds of the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad Company, guaranteed by the Reading, and of a note of the same company for $5,000, which is also indorsed by the Reading.

He objected to the decree of the sale upon the ground that proper provisions had not been made to secure the payment of his claim, and of the claims of other and similar creditors. Argument on Mr. Rhodes's petition took place on Saturday. The discussion was mainly over a point raised as to whether the United States Court had jurisdiction to order the sale. Mr. Rhodes is a twenty-thousand-dollar judgment creditor of the Reading.

Weighing of Grape Shipments.

A circular has been issued, in the nature of a recommendation by the Joint Traffic Association Managers, that on and after Dec. 1 next, no allowances to shippers, consignees, or other persons interested in the ownership of the property, for weighing shipments of grapes, shall be made or participated in by companies belonging to the association. The Board of Managers also recommend that until Dec. 1, 1896, it shall be permissible to make allowances to shippers, not exceeding $1.50 per car, for weighing shipments of grapes, in carloads, at stations at which wagon or track scales are not maintained by carriers.

Memphis and Charleston.

The report of C. M. McGhee and Henry Fink, receivers of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, shows that the gross earnings were $1,348,538; operating expenses, including taxes and rentals, $1,060,255; net earnings, $288,282. The net earnings show an increase over the previous year of $115,734. On July 1 last the receivers' liabilities, including $1,031,700 for interest on the bonded debt due and unpaid, exceeded their resources by $964,347. The liabilities do not include $106,000 of receivers' car trust notes outstanding.

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

The total shipments of dead freight out of Chicago last week, east-bound, were 63,387 tons, compared with 61,846 tons the previous week, and 60,997 tons last year. The Pittsburg and Fort Wayne carried 8,350 tons, the Lake Shore 8,230 tons, Michigan Central 7,338 tons, Pan Handle 7,010 tons, Grand Trunk 6,382 tons, Nickel Plate, 6,643 tons, Baltimore and Ohio 5,557 tons, Wabash 5,112 tons, Erie 5,766 tons, and Big Four 2,994 tons.

More Cut Rates Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Interstate Commerce Commission to-day received notice from the Seaboard Air Line that it intended to withdraw its cut rates for passenger travel between Boston, Providence, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Portsmouth, and Southern points, to take effect Oct. 1.

DUTY ON PUPS BORN IN TRANSIT

Ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker Defeated in His $2 Appeal.

Strolling through Hagenbeck's extensive animal show in Berlin last Spring, ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker and his wife saw an aristocratic-looking little dog that captured their fancy. It was a fox terrier of the feminine gender, and she was represented to Mr. Wanamaker as the possessor of a pedigree little less than royal. With a yearning to own the sleek little animal, both Mr. and Mrs. Wanamaker were easily convinced that it was a bargain at 500 marks, that being the price asked by Hagenbeck's representative.

The noted Philadelphian's inclination to buy was changed into a positive determination when the animal seller whispered in his ear that the little dog had a near prospective value, and said something about the pleasure of soon being able to distribute a few high-bred puppies among one's friends. The fox terrier was bought, paid for, and ordered shipped to Mr. Wanamaker's address in Philadelphia.

In due course the consignment reached its American destination and came under the conscientious eye of a Philadelphia customs appraiser. The invoice called for one dog valued at 500 marks. The customs officer found that this particular consignment to Mr. Wanamaker consisted of a mother dog and two cute little ones, which had been born on shipboard. The customs officer tacked on 40 marks to the invoiced valuation.

There is a duty of 20 per cent. on imported dogs, and by increasing Mr. Wanamaker's invoice to 540 marks the local appraiser added $2 to the import duty. The ex-Postmaster General declined to pay the added duty and appealed from the local appraiser's decision. This appeal was one of several heard last week by General Appraiser Joseph Wilkinson of this city, who spent the greater part of the week in Philadelphia. In support of his appeal, Mr. Wanamaker's counsel argued that, inasmuch as there had been no increase in the value of his client's property, there was no just ground for increasing the appraisal. He contended that the pups practically were valueless. Instead of being of high degree, as Mr. Wanamaker had been led to expect, they were mongrels.

General Appraiser Wilkinson personally sympathized with Mr. Wanamaker in his disappointment, but officially he felt obliged to sustain the local appraiser in a measure. He decided that the local officer acted within the scope of his duty in increasing the valuation of the consignment, but he ordered that the increase be reduced from 40 to 20 marks. This makes the duty on the two pups $1.

Secretary Carlisle at Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 21.—Mrs. Cleveland called on friends at Marion today, which will probably be her last call before returning to Washington. She went on the lighthouse tender Rodgers. The President and Secretary Carlisle remained at Gray Gables about all day.

HE "CHALKED IT DOWN."

A Policeman Catches Bicyclists on a Trolley Car.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 21.—Patrolman Conklin, while on duty on Washington Avenue, in the Woodside section of this city, this morning shortly after midnight, saw two wheelmen with machines such as scorchers affect coming up the avenue. One had no light; the other's lamp was burning dimly. The officer hailed them and told them their lights were out. The man in front was the one whose lamp was entirely out. Before the second man reached the policeman his light went out, and the warning was repeated. Instead of stopping, the men bent over their handle bars, and one of them shouted back:

"Chalk it down old man!"

A car was going in the same direction as the wheelmen, and as the bicycles sped down the avenue away from him, the officer jumped on the front platform of the car, and the case was explained to the motorman. He turned on the current, and the car shot along the avenue at a prohibited speed. The wheelmen saw the officer on the car, and pedaled faster than ever, but the electric power was too much for them, and within a quarter of a mile the car was abreast of them. When it had passed them the officer alighted and stopped the wheelmen. They gave their names as Frank Stephens of Washington Avenue and John Sutton of Belleville. When telling the story to Judge Mott this morning Conklin grimly remarked that on receiving the retort from the wheelmen he determined to "chalk it down." Judge Mott chalked a fine of $5 against each of the men and they paid the amount.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair in southern portion, partly cloudy weather with local showers in northern portion, westerly winds, shifting to northerly, cooler Tuesday night. EASTERN NEW-YORK, generally cloudy weather, possibly light showers in northern portion, southwesterly winds, shifting to northerly, cooler Tuesday night. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally cloudy weather Tuesday, fair Wednesday, cooler Tuesday night, westerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, cloudy and threatening weather in the morning, followed by fair, probably fair Wednesday, southerly winds, shifting to northerly, cooler Tuesday night. VIRGINIA, threatening weather, possibly light showers, southerly winds, becoming variable. NORTH CAROLINA, showers in western portion and fair in eastern portion, variable winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, and EASTERN FLORIDA, local showers, partly cloudy weather, easterly winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, local showers and thunderstorms, preceded by fair weather near the coast, variable winds, shifting to northerly, cooler in Alabama. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, preceded by local showers in eastern portion, northerly to easterly winds, warmer in northern portion. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO generally fair, winds shifting to northeasterly. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, northerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, slightly warmer, northerly winds. TENNESSEE, rain, followed by clearing weather, slightly warmer, winds shifting to northerly. KENTUCKY, fair, preceded by local showers in the early morning, winds shifting to northerly, cooler Tuesday night.

WEST and NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, and OHIO, light local showers, followed by fair weather, light to fresh northerly winds, cooler Tuesday night. INDIANA, ILLINOIS, and MISSOURI, generally fair, slightly cooler, northerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, possibly light showers in the early morning in the eastern portion, cooler, light to fresh northerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, slightly warmer Tuesday afternoon, light to fresh northerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, light northerly winds, warmer Tuesday afternoon. IOWA, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable, warmer in western portion, cooler in eastern portion. MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, and SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly.

KANSAS, generally fair, northerly to easterly winds. NEBRASKA, fair and slightly warmer, winds shifting to southerly. COLORADO, fair, preceded by thunderstorms in the southern portion in the early morning, warmer, winds shifting to easterly and southerly. WYOMING and MONTANA, fair, winds shifting to southerly, warmer in eastern portion.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises...5:47	Sun sets...5:58	Moon rises...6:00	

HIGH WATER SEPT. 22.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
7:39 A. M.	8:15 A. M.	10:04 A. M.
7:54 P. M.	8:22 P. M.	10:11 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 22.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Curacao	St. Thomas	Sept. 16
Georgic	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Hudson	New-Orleans	Sept. 16
Martello	Hull	Sept. 8
Nacoochee	Savannah	Sept. 19
Nymphaea	Gibraltar	Sept. 5
Southwark	Antwerp	Sept. 12

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23.

Aurania	Liverpool	Sept. 15
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Sept. 20
Rosse	St. Lucia	Sept. 19
Saratoga	Havana	Sept. 19

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

Germanic	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Lahn	Bremen	Sept. 15
Manitoba	Queenstown	Sept. 14
P. Caland	Amsterdam	Sept. 10
Weimar	Bremen	Sept. 12

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25.

Caracas	La Guayra	Sept. 19
Chalmette	Galveston	Sept. 20
Colorado	Hull	Sept. 11
Comal	Galveston	Sept. 19
El Sol	New-Orleans	Sept. 20
Normannia	Hamburg	Sept. 17
St. Paul	Southampton	Sept. 19

SATURDAY, SEPT. 26.

Bohemia	Hamburg	Sept. 11
Chicago City	Swansea	Sept. 12
Etruria	Liverpool	Sept. 19
St. Cuthbert	Antwerp	Sept. 12

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Tallahassee	Sept. 22	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Seminole	Sept. 22	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
El Sud	Sept. 22	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Spree	Sept. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Alamo	Sept. 23	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Orizaba	Sept. 23	Havana	113 Wall St.
St. Louis	Sept. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	Sept. 23	W'd Islands	39 Broadway.
Westernland	Sept. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Sept. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Hankow	Sept. 23	Newcastle	39 State St.
Columbia	Sept. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Orinoco	Sept. 24	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Santiago	Sept. 24	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Martello	Sept. 25	Hull	22 State St.
Lucania	Sept. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Sept. 26	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	Sept. 26	Havana	113 Wall St.
Gascogne	Sept. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Furnesia	Sept. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Alvena	Sept. 26	Kingston	24 State St.
Manitoba	Sept. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Ardanrose	Sept. 26	Port Limon	24 State St.
Hudson	Sept. 26	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Maasdam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	Sept. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Lahn	Sept. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	Sept. 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Alps	Sept. 29	Genoa	24 State St.
Holstein	Sept. 29	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Habana	Sept. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Saratoga	Sept. 30	Havana	113 Wall St.
St. Paul	Sept. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Sept. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Advance	Sept. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Zaandam	Oct. 1	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Normannia	Oct. 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bohemian	Oct. 1	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
S. of California	Oct. 2	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Hindoo	Oct. 3	London	22 State St.
St. Cuthbert	Oct. 3	Antwerp	22 State St.
Etruria	Oct. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Oct. 3	London	1 Broadway.
Peninsular	Oct. 3	Azores	29 Broadway.
Phoenicia	Oct. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Oct. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Oct. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Circassia	Oct. 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	Oct. 3	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Oct. 3	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Galileo	Oct. 5	Fern'buco	301 Prod. Exc.
Havel	Oct. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Oct. 7	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Oct. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Oct. 7	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	Oct. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Calpania	Oct. 8	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Oct. 10	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Oct. 10	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	Oct. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	Oct. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trave	Oct. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Oct. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Oct. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Friesland	Oct. 14	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Oct. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Schiedam	Oct. 15	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Oct. 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Oct. 16	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm II.	Oct. 17	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Oct. 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Oct. 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Adler	Oct. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Oct. 17	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Oct. 17	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Touraine	Oct. 17	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Scandia	Oct. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aller	Oct. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Oct. 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	Oct. 21	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Oct. 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, Sept. 21.

SS Alsenborn, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse to H. C. Foster.

SS Ardanmhor, (Br.,) Davey, Sagua Sept. 6, via Gibara 16th, with mdse to W. P. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Mozart, (Br.,) Fisher, Rio Janeiro Aug. 29, via St. Lucia, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS El Mar, Grant, New-Orleans Sept. 16, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Harris, Glasgow Sept. 10, via Moville, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 5:07 A. M.

SS Yucatan, Reynolds, Tampico Sept. 13, via Havana, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:11 A. M.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Curel, Bordeaux Sept. 5, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Advance, Beers, Colon Sept. 14, with mdse and passengers to Panama Railroad and Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:25 A. M.

SS Alamo, Hix, Galveston Sept. 15, via Key West, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Italia, (Ger.,) Froelich, Baltimore Sept. 20, with mdse in transit to Hamburg-American Line.

SS Banes, (Norw.,) Kleding, St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica Sept. 12, via Port Antonio, with mdse to American Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Petermann, Genoa Sept. 10, via Gibraltar, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 P. M.

SS Oxus, (Br.,) Sutherland, Port Maria Sept. 10, via Kingston, with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 P. M.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Charmer, Holmes, Yokohama 145 ds, with mdse to Delacamp & Co.—vessel to John Rosenfeld's Sons.

Bark Attivo, (Ital.,) Trapani, Lisbon 45 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Rose Innes, Delahanty, Port Tampa Aug. 29, with phosphate rock to order—vessel to James W. Elwell.

Brig L. C. Sweney, Halford, Baltimore, with coal to order—vessel to James E. Brett.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Justin, for Barbados, Para, and Maranham; Richmond, for Richmond and Newport News; Allianca, for Colon.

Bark Campus, for Central American ports.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—SS Ettrickdale, (Br.,) Capt. Stewart, from New-York July 16 for Shanghai, passed Galle Aug. 29.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS St. Jerome, (Br.,) Capt. Pugh, from Glasgow for New-York, passed Kinsale yesterday.

SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) Capt. Gerdes, from New-York Sept. 6 for Antwerp, passed the Lizard today.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New-York Sept. 10 for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Cotehele (Br.) sld. from Montevideo for New-York Sept. 9.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Capt. Vierra, sld. from Lisbon for New-York Sept. 15.

SS Jan Pieter, Capt. Creamer, sld. from Shields for New-York Sept. 18.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Braithwaite, from Rio Janeiro, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York Sept. 19.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Capt. Carnan, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York Sept. 19.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, sld. from Marseilles for New-York Sept. 19.

SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, sld. from Middlesborough for New-York Sept. 19.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from New-York Aug. 18, arr. at Trieste Sept. 17.

SS Nasmyth, (Br.,) Capt. Eaton, from New-York Sept. 5, arr. at Manchester Sept. 19.

SS Schiedam, (Dutch,) Capt. de Vries, from New-York Sept. 3, arr. at Amsterdam Sept. 19.

SS Thorsa, (Aust.,) Capt. Suttora, from New-York Aug. 30, via St. Michaels, arr. at Marseilles Sept. 19.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, from New-York Sept. 6, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New-York Sept. 5, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from New-York Sept. 6, arr. at Londonderry to-day.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, from Bremen, sld. from Cherbourg for New-York at 6 P. M. yesterday.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New-York, arr. at Gibraltar at 11 A. M. to-day, and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from Genoa, sld. from Gibraltar for New-York at 10 A. M. today.

SS Voendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, from New-York for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed the Lizard at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Hildebrand, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York, sld. from Barbados for Para Sept. 19.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New-York, arr. at Leith yesterday.

SS Dominic, (Br.,) Capt. Forbes, sld. from Para for New-York Sept. 19.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 26 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Louis") at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Columbia*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 12:15 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Fort Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at §3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Catania, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Catania";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Carthagena and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Adelphia; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 2 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

FRIDAY.—At 8:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Corean, from Philadelphia; at 9 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Roman Prince.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie and Greytown, per steamship Ardanrose, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardanrose";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alvena; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 12 and up to Oct. §1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. §1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. §5 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. §10 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 14 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1896.

CRUSHED BY THE CARS.

Fatal Accidents to Railroad Employes —A Farmer's Death.

NASHUA, N. H., Sept. 21.—Charles Dinsmore, overseer of the Boston and Maine Railroad, was killed at noon to-day by being crushed between two cars.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 21.—Seth Cooper, a farmer living in Stratford, was killed by an express train at the Bishop Avenue crossing this morning. He was fifty years old, and leaves a wife and one daughter.

MEADVILLE, Penn., Sept. 21.—A collision in the fog early this morning between freight engines on the Erie Railroad in this city resulted in the death of Milton E. Garland and Edward Harris, both of Englewood, Ill., who were riding on one of the engines. They were each about twenty years old, and apparently on their way home from an unsuccessful search for work.

DANBURY, Conn